Appendix C

Cultural Resources Study

City of Long Beach

Civic Center Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Long Beach, CA* quadrangle

Prepared for:
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Civic Center Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants was retained by the City of Long Beach Department of Development Services, to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Long Beach Civic Center Project (Project) Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). The 15.87-acre Project Site is located within the existing Long Beach Civic Center, downtown Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Project Site). The City is seeking to redevelop the Project Site for the construction of a new Civic Center. This study has been conducted to assist the City of Long Beach with preparation of an SEIR for the proposed project in accordance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Site, evaluation of historic built environment resources, and preparation of this report.

Background research conducted for this study found no previously recorded archaeological resources or resources important to Native Americans within the Project Site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search revealed that no Native American cultural resources are listed on the Sacred Lands File within or near the Project Site. One of the NAHC contacts responded to Rincon's coordination letters and included a recommendation for the use of a Native American monitor during any ground-disturbing activities or construction. Rincon's intensive-level cultural resources survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the Project Site.

One previously recorded historical resource was identified within the Project Site: the Old Courthouse building constructed in 1960 by architects Francis J. Heusel and Kenneth S. Wing. The Old Courthouse was previously evaluated and found individually eligible for historic significance on two occasions: in 2006, it was found eligible for local listing as a City of Long Beach Historic Landmark, and in 2008, the property was found eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 3, as an example of Corporate International style architecture. Rincon concurs with this finding and ~~.~~notes it is also eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1, for its association with the civic development of Long Beach, ~~-~~it~~It~~ is therefore considered a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Rincon identified three additional built environment resources requiring survey and historic evaluation for CRHR eligibility within the Project Site: the City Hall-Library Complex, Lincoln Park, and the Broadway Parking Garage. Although not within the Project Site, the Public Safety Building located to the northwest of the Project Site within the Civic Center was also surveyed and evaluated due to its proximity to the Project Site and association with the remaining Civic Center buildings and structures on the property. Rincon found that the City Hall-Library Complex appears individually eligible for listing in the CRHR as an individual resource under Criteria 1, for its association with the civic development of Long Beach and under ~~on~~ Criteria 3 as a representative example of the Late Modern-style with unique landscape design elements and as the work of a group of local master architects. For the same reasons, the City Hall-Library Complex is also eligible for City of Long Beach Landmark Designation. The City Hall-Library Complex and the Old-Courthouse are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park have undergone continuous alterations since their construction, significantly reducing their historic integrity. The Broadway Parking Garage is a simple structure, lacking in design and character, constructed outside of the historic district period of significance. The Public Safety Building, Lincoln Park and the Broadway Parking Garage were found to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR as individual resources.

The project site and the adjacent Public Safety Building were also assessed to determine if the buildings and structures were eligible for listing in the CRHR or at the local level as a potential historic district. While the buildings and structures within the Civic Center are all functionally related and were each designed for municipal purposes, the alterations to the Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park and construction of the Broadway Parking Garage have reduced the integrity of the site and weakened its cohesive overall identity, making it ineligible for consideration as a CRHR or locally eligible historic district.

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Site. However, the literature review indicates that the Project Site is situated in a geographic location that was ideal for prehistoric human occupation. In addition, construction of the nearby Court House building in 2014 resulted in the identification of archaeological deposits. It is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. Rincon recommends that a qualified archaeologist, working under the direction of a qualified principal investigator, be present to spot-check monitor ground-disturbing activities. Mitigation Measures CR MM-1, CR MM-2 and CR MM-3 would reduce potential effects on impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources.

Rincon's assessment of the proposed Project finds that demolition of the City Hall-Library Complex and the Old Courthouse, would result in a significant adverse impact to historical resources. Implementation of mitigation measures CR MM-4 and CR MM-5 would reduce significant direct and cumulative impacts to historical resources scheduled for demolition, but not to the level of less than significant. The demolition of the City Hall-Library Complex and the Courthouse would still remain a significant adverse impact.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants (Rincon) was retained by the City of Long Beach to conduct a cultural resources study for the Civic Center Project (Project) in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This study has been conducted to assist the City of Long Beach with preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project in accordance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Site, evaluation of cultural resources, and preparation of this report.

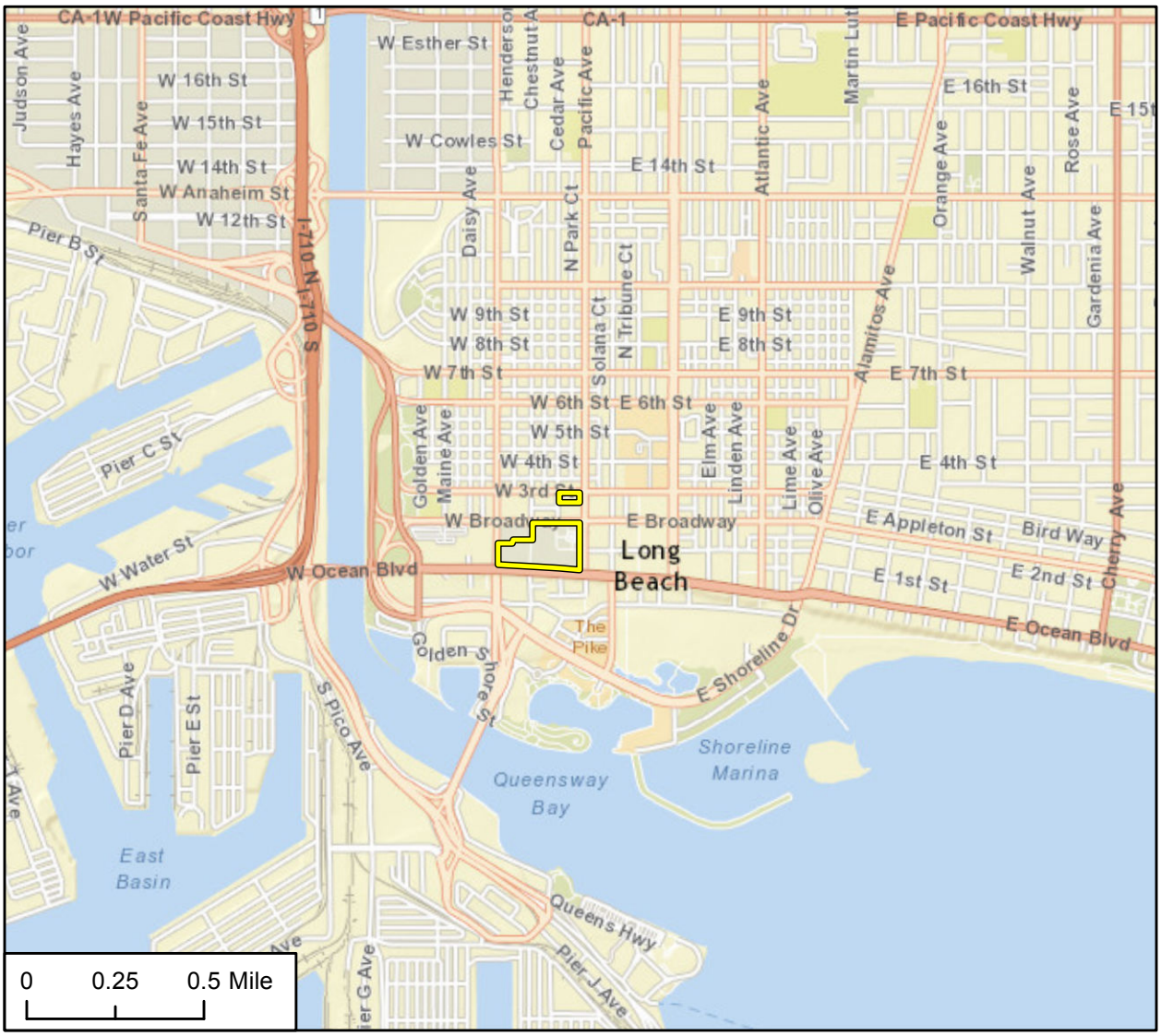
The Project Site is located within downtown Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. The 15.87-acre Project Site is separated into two discontigous parcels and generally bound by Third Street to the north, Pacific Avenue to the east, Magnolia Avenue to the west and Ocean Boulevard to the south. The northern portion of the Project Site is rectangular parcel that contains a paved parking lot. It is bound by Third Street to the north, Pacific Avenue to the east and Cedar Avenue to the west. The southern boundary is adjacent to a vacant lot. The larger, southern portion of the Project Site is an irregular-shaped parcel bound by Magnolia Avenue and Chestnut Avenue to the west, Broadway to the north, Pacific Avenue to the east, and Ocean Boulevard to the south. Figure 1 shows the project vicinity and Figure 2 shows an aerial photograph of the Project Site. Figure 3 shows the Project Site on the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) Long Beach, California 7.5-minute quadrangle.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The design of the proposed Civic Center Project follows the guidance of the Downtown Plan (the "Downtown Plan"), which was adopted in January 2012. A Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) was prepared for the Downtown Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and was certified in January 2012. The project includes a new City Hall, a new Port Building for Harbor Department administration, a new and relocated Main Library, a redeveloped Lincoln Park, a residential development, and a commercial mixed use development (Figure 4). In total, the proposal includes six new buildings, three new parking garages, related infrastructure and landscaping, and two new public street extensions of Chestnut Avenue and Cedar Avenue through the Project Site. The Lincoln Park Garage and Broadway Garage would be retained and would be used by city staff and public parking. Both the City Hall and Port buildings would be up to 11 stories in height. See Figure 4 for a site plan of proposed components.

The Project includes the demolition of the former Long Beach Courthouse building. The Long Beach Courthouse Demolition Project was studied in a Draft EIR (SCH# 2014051003) that was circulated in October and November of 2014, but was not certified. The former courthouse would be demolished leaving the building foundation partially deconstructed with stem walls along the north and east property lines left in place. Prior to demolition, equipment and materials would be removed. Hazardous materials, if present, would be removed in accordance with federal and state abatement policies and procedures.

Specific Project components are described in more detail below.



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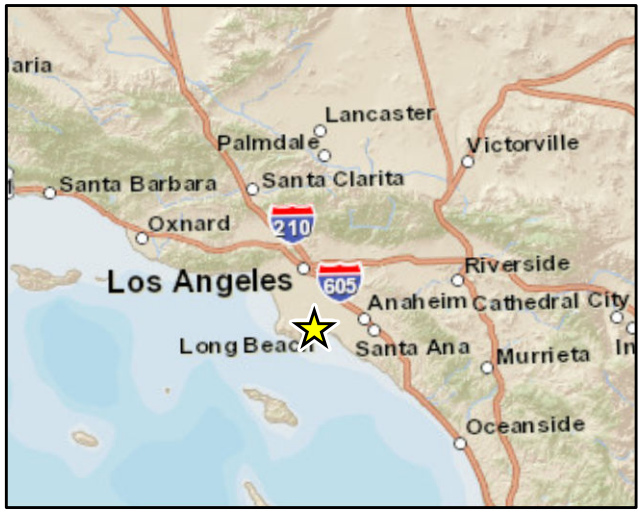
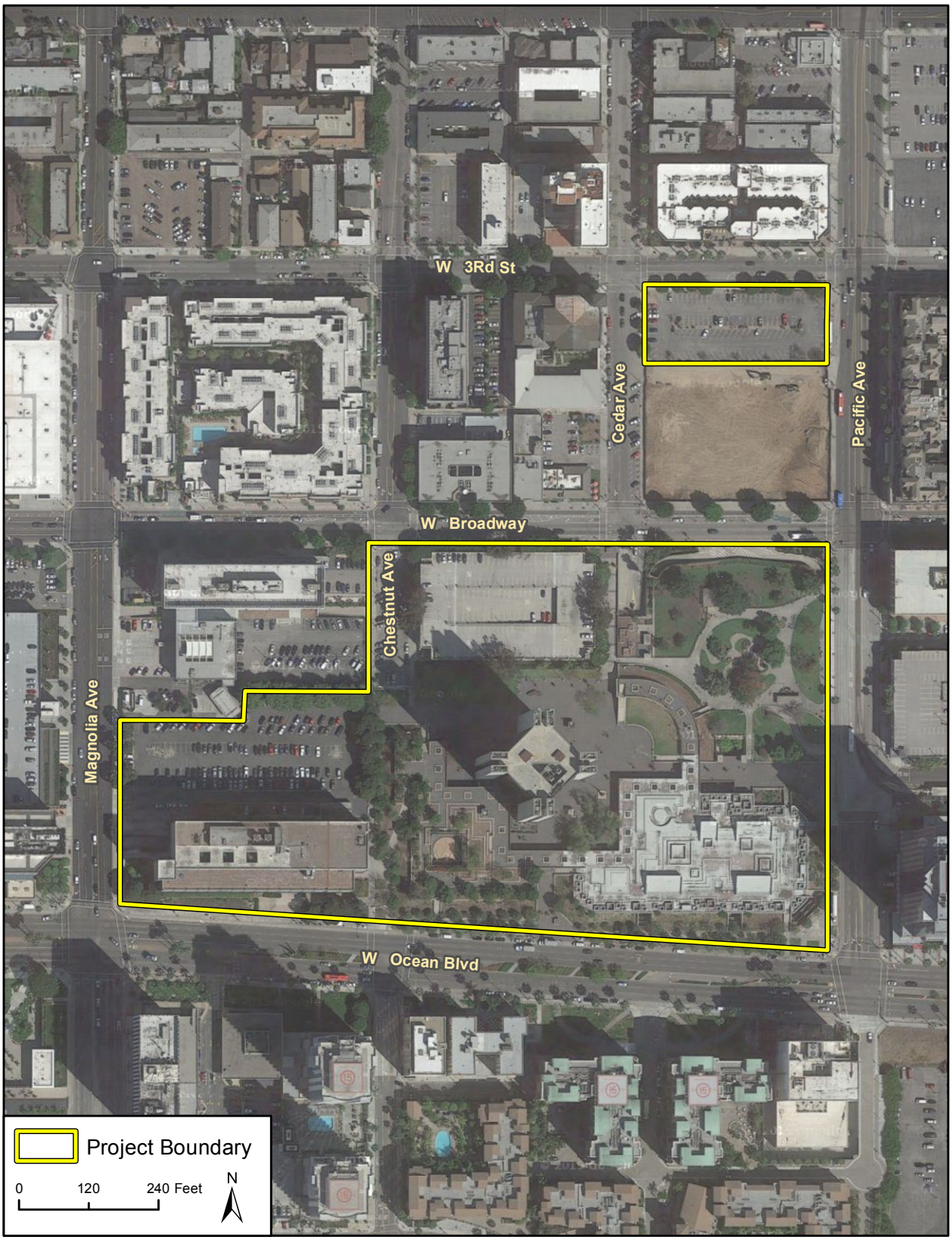
Project Boundary

Project Location



Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



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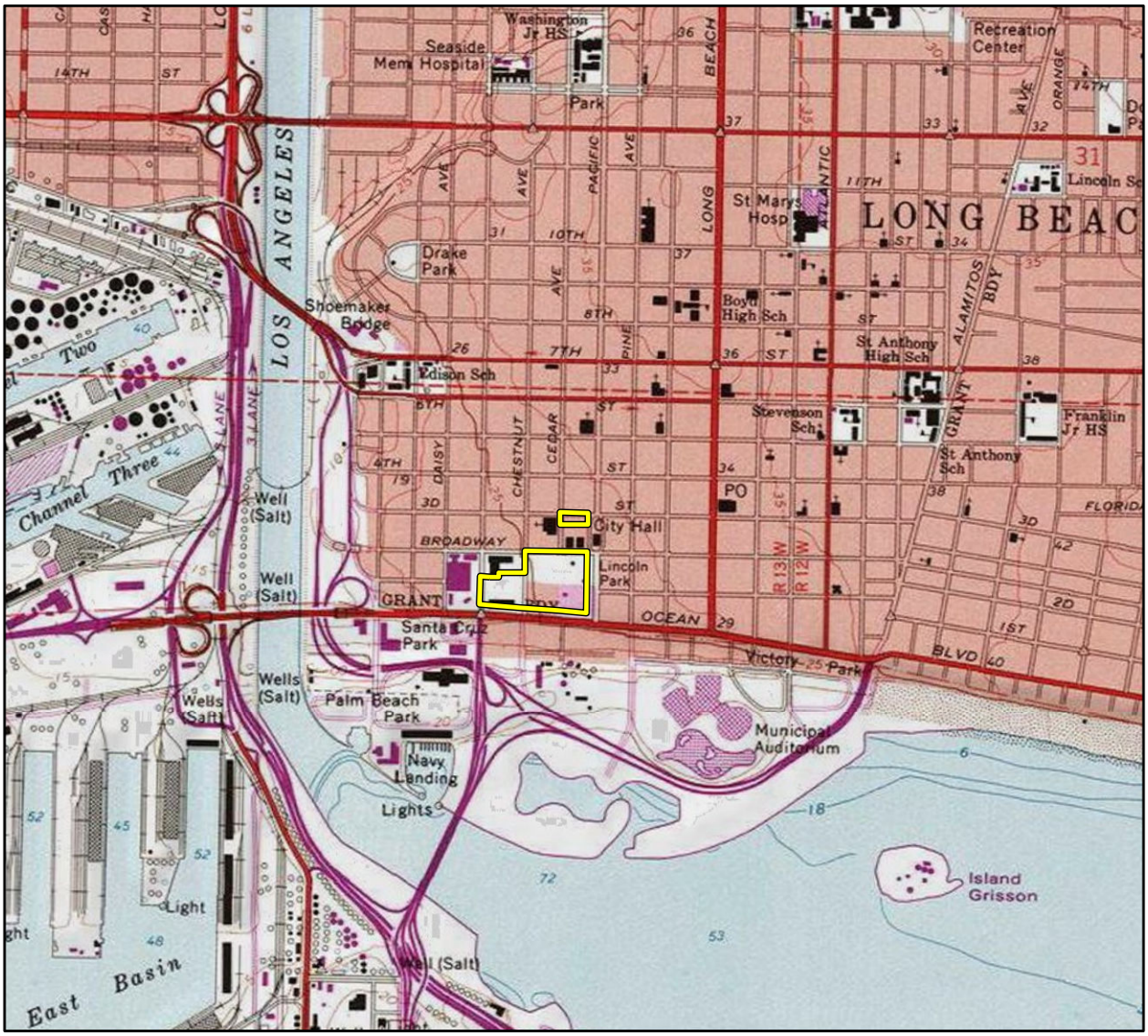
Project Location

Figure 2



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2015. Long Beach Quadrangle. T5S, R13W, S1. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

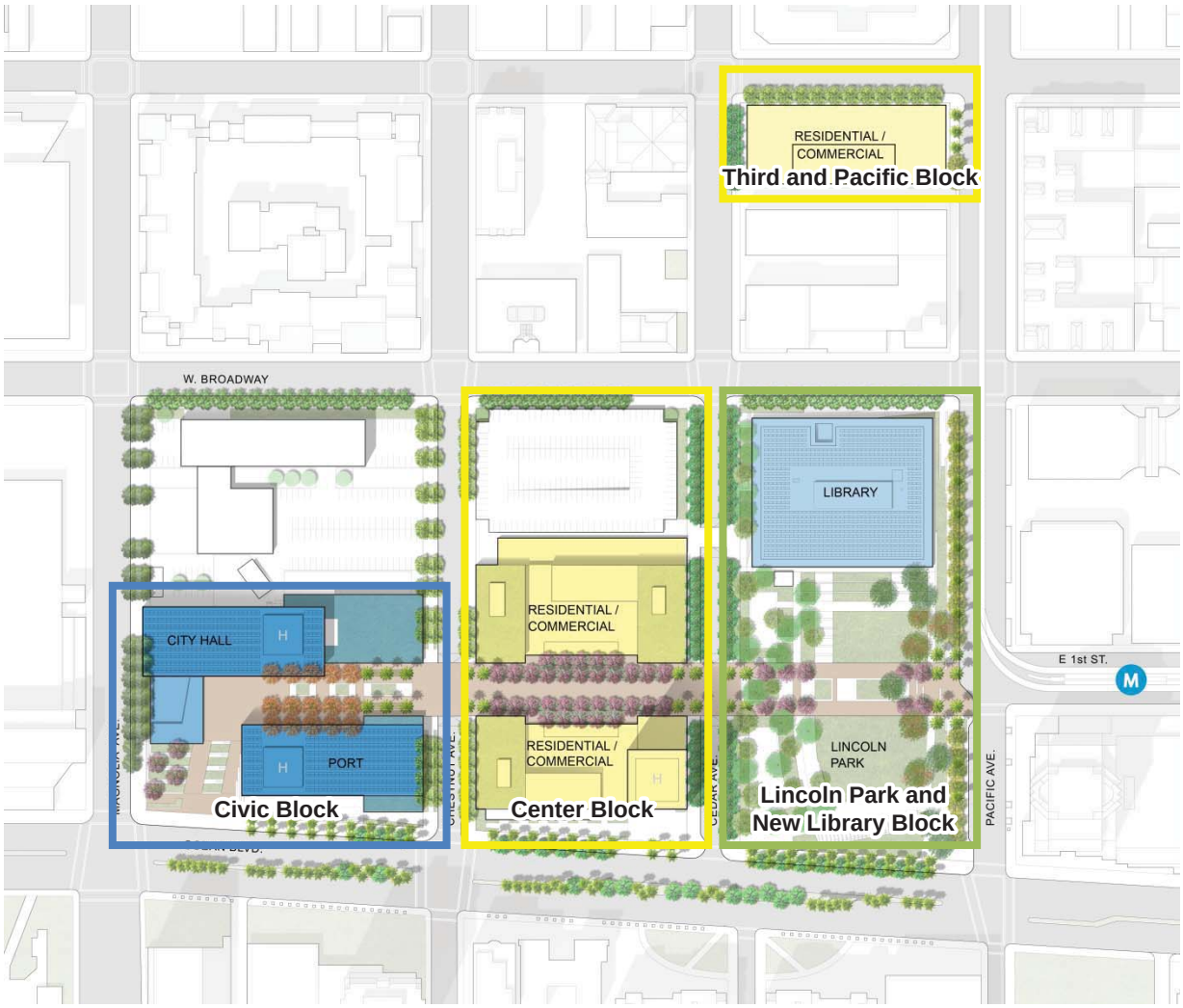
Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Feet
1:24,000

N

Project Location Map

Figure 3



N

Not to Scale

Source: PECP, 2015

Site Plan

Figure 4

Civic Block. The Civic Block consists of three major components:

Port Building. The Port Building would be up to 11 stories, utilizing a concrete frame structure of up to 240,000 gross square feet (gsf). It would be designed to house the administrative functions of the Harbor Department. The space within this building would be primarily office space.

City Hall Building. The City Hall building would be an approximately 270,000 gsf up to 11-story concrete frame structure that includes office space for City staff and elected officials. The structure would also include Council Chambers, meeting rooms, transaction counters and other public serving components. Located around and between the City Hall and Port Building would be a 73,000 square foot (sf) Civic Plaza, which would include hardscape and landscape elements appropriate for larger spontaneous gatherings as well as planned events.

Port and City Hall Foundations. The Port and City Hall buildings would share a common underground parking structure that includes shared infrastructure such as the combined central plant, common points of vehicular access and shared loading dock services. Up to 510 new spaces of underground parking would be available to the Harbor Department and the City's priority parking users, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible parking spaces, in a 2 to 2.5 level below grade structure that includes a below grade loading dock.

Construction on the Civic Block would begin once the former Long Beach Courthouse building occupying the site is removed.

Lincoln Park Block. Improvements to the Lincoln Park Block consist of two primary components:

Main Library. A new two-story Main Library of up to 92,000 gsf would be constructed utilizing a wood frame structure built on top of the existing Lincoln Parking Garage roof deck. In addition to the aboveground component, service, support and archive functions would be constructed on the P1 level of the Lincoln Parking Garage. Lincoln Parking Garage renovations would include enhancements to the existing parking structure necessary to support the Library and would allow access to the garage using the existing Pacific and Cedar Street access ramps. These temporary ramps would be modified and replaced with a new ramp system as part of the Center Block work described below.

Lincoln Park. After occupation of the new Library, the existing Main Library would be demolished. The site would be redeveloped into a new Lincoln Park. The deeded 4.8 acres of Lincoln Park would remain in its current location. The new Main Library would be located in the park under a conditional use permit. The planned park area, not including the library footprint, would be approximately four acres.

Lincoln Park would include California friendly landscaping and hardscape treatment to support planned programs and events. The planned park amenities include a multi-purpose event lawn, a dog park, and a children's play area. A new public washroom would also be added.

*History and Cultural Loop. History and Cultural Loops***.** The project includes the development of History and Cultural Loops, a walking tour that would include historical, cultural, and educational points of interest throughout the project site. Points of interest would include the Carillon Clock Tower and 1915 Lincoln Park statue, as well as the Original Carnegie Library Cornerstone, Marlin Sculpture, time capsules (including the time capsule dedicated in 1976 at the Civic Center), and additional historical and cultural elements. Temporary art exhibits and historical timeline markers would also be present within the walking loops.

Third & Pacific Block. The commercial parcel at Third Street and Pacific Avenue is currently an approximately 0.9-acre surface parking lot. The project would include construction of a seven story, multi-family residential complex on this lot. The structure would have up to 200 units and be up to 235,000 gsf. The proposed building is a five to seven-story structure of a combination of concrete and wood frame. The complex would also include a parking structure with up to two levels below grade and up to three levels above ground partially wrapped by the residential units. Up to 250 parking stalls would be included in this structure and the building would be serviced by at grade loading facilities.

Center Block. After the New City Hall is operational, the existing City Hall structure would be demolished and a mixed use project would be developed in its place. The Center Block commercial development would include up to 580 residential units totaling up to 650,000 gsf and up to 40,000 gsf of retail. A 200 room hotel may also be included as part of the project. An underground parking garage would service this parcel with up to 725 new parking spaces and the two buildings comprising the new development would be serviced by at-grade loading facilities. In the event of a hotel use within the Ocean Boulevard parcel, a porte-cochere would be provided at the corner of Ocean Boulevard and Cedar Street.

Site Infrastructure. The project would require site infrastructure improvements to service the buildings. The primary infrastructure components include:

Street Extensions. Chestnut Street would be extended to connect Broadway to Ocean Boulevard as part of the Civic Block work discussed above. Cedar Street would be extended to connect Broadway to Ocean as part of the Center Block work discussed above. A section of First Street with non-traditional paving and a curbless design would be developed as a privately owned and operated street between Chestnut and Cedar Streets as part of the Center Block development. Street improvements would include new streetscape treatments and traffic signalization, cross walks, and on-street parking where feasible.

Utilities. Existing utilities that are not required to remain would be cut, capped and removed as necessary for each phase of construction. Utilities that need to remain in service, but that conflict with elements of the Downtown Plan would be re-located in coordination with appropriate utility provider.

Landscaping. Landscaping for the site was designed at a Downtown Plan level to bring landscape consistency to the entire project and to ensure the project meets the City's requirements for streetscape improvements. Specific landscape and hardscape plans would be included with each of the major work components outlined above.

1.2 PERSONNEL

Rincon Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack, B.A., conducted the Native American scoping, the pedestrian survey and served as primary author of this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., assisted in preparation of this report. GIS Analyst Kevin Howen, B.A., prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Vice President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env., reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed Long Beach Courthouse Redevelopment Project.

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if a project can be demonstrated to cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

2.1.1 50 Year Threshold for the CRHR

According to CEQA, all buildings constructed over 50 years ago and that possess architectural or historical significance may be considered potential historic resources. Most resources must meet the 50-year threshold for historic significance; however, resources less than 50 years in age may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand their historical importance.

2.2 CITY OF LONG BEACH

2.2.1 Historic Context Statement

In July 2009, the City completed a citywide Historic Context Statement to provide a framework for the investigation of the City's historic resources; serve as a tool for preservation planning; and provide historic preservation specialists, planners, and the public with guidance in assessing the significance of Long Beach's built environment. The Historic Context Statement was also designed to assist City staff to evaluate proposed projects that may have a significant impact on cultural resources as they relate to CEQA.

The Historic Context Statement uses the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) approach to historic survey and registration efforts developed by the National Park Service. The MPS approach facilitates the evaluation of individual properties by comparing them with resources that share similar physical characteristics and historical associations. By evaluating groups of related properties, the MPS approach streamlines the identification process and establishes a consistent framework for assessing potential historic resources.

The Historic Context Statement spans Long Beach history from prehistory through development of the modern city and concludes in 1965. The Historic Context Statement addresses six specific objectives (Sapphos Environmental 2009):

- Identification of significant themes in Long Beach history and architecture;
- Definition and description of property types that represent the contexts and provision of known examples of resources that illustrate and explain the property types;
- Description of architectural styles and character-defining features representative of development in Long Beach;
- Identification of architects and builders known to have influenced the physical character of Long Beach;
- Listing of known important buildings constructed in Long Beach;
- Establishment of registration requirements for Long Beach's historic resources.

2.2.2 Historic Preservation Element

The City of Long Beach Historic Preservation Element was adopted by the City Council on June 22, 2010, to create a proactive, focused plan for use by residents, local preservation advocates, City staff, the Cultural Heritage Commission, Planning Commission, and City Council. The Historic Preservation Element outlines a vision for future historic preservation efforts and the actions that need to be taken to achieve them. Development of the Historic Preservation Element was coordinated with the City's 2030 General Plan update.

To ensure that the rich history of Long Beach is preserved through the identification, protection, and celebration of historic resources highly valued for their role in the City's environment, urban design, economic prosperity, and contributions to the quality of life in City neighborhoods, the Historic Preservation Element establishes five main goals, each with corresponding policies and implementation measures that affirm the City''s commitment to historic preservation:

GOAL 1: Maintain and support a comprehensive, citywide historic preservation program to identify and protect Long Beach's historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

GOAL 2: Protect historic resources from demolition and inappropriate alterations through the use of the City's regulatory framework, technical assistance, and incentives.

GOAL 3: Maintain and expand the inventory of historic resources in Long Beach.

GOAL 4: Increase public awareness and appreciation of the City's history and historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

GOAL 5: Integrate historic preservation policies into the City's community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies.

Additional information on the corresponding policies and implementation measures adopted by the City for each of the five historic preservation goals can be found in the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan (Historic Resources Group 2010).

2.2.3 Local Designation

Since 1988 the City of Long Beach has had an active program to recognize buildings and neighborhoods that have special architectural or historical value. Chapter 2.63.060 of the City of Long Beach Municipal Code established the procedures for the designation of individual landmarks and landmark districts, and designated historic landmarks are listed in Chapter 16.52 of the Municipal Code. As of May 2015, 130 landmarks and 17 historic districts have been designated.

A resource must meet one or more of the following criteria of significance to be designated as a City of Long Beach landmark or landmark district:

Criterion A: It possesses a significant character, interest, or value attributable to the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, the Southern California region, the state or the nation.

Criterion B: It is the site of an historic event with a significant place in history.

Criterion C: It is associated with the life of a person or persons significant to the community, city, region or nation.

Criterion D: It portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

Criterion E: It embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or engineering specimen.

Criterion F: It is the work of a person or persons whose work has significantly influenced the development of the city or the Southern California region.

Criterion G: It contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant innovation.

Criterion H It is a part of or related to a distinctive area and should be developed or preserved according to a specific historical, cultural or architectural motif.

Criterion I: It represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or community due to its unique location or specific distinguishing characteristic.

Criterion J: It is, or has been, a valuable information source important to the prehistory or history of the city, the Southern California region, or the state.

Criterion K: It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type.

3.0 SETTING

The Project Site is situated within a highly urbanized section of the City of Long Beach. The Project Site primarily paved and covered by buildings and landscaping. The Project is located approximately 0.5 mile of the terminus of the Los Angeles River into the Pacific Ocean. Elevation within the Project Site is approximately 25 feet (8 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL).

3.1 PREHISTORY

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Jones and Klar (2007).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as "marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns." The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including

small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, fishes, and other littoral and estuarine species, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites within Los Angeles County.

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties, with reburials common in Los Angeles County (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978, Shipley 1978). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work (O'Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978, Langenwalter et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti'at) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996).

Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996). Major Tongva villages located within Long Beach include Tevaaxa'anga, an inland village located near the Los Angeles River, and Ahwaanga and Povuu'nga which were coastal villages (Tongvapeople.com 2014).

3.3 HISTORY

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began.

On September 8, 1771, Fathers Pedro Cambón and Angel Somera established the Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel near the present-day city of Montebello (Johnson et al. 1972). In 1775, the mission was moved to its current location in the City of San Gabriel due to better agricultural lands. The establishment of Mission San Gabriel marked the first sustained European occupation of the Los Angeles Basin. The mission, despite a slow start partially due to misconduct by Spanish soldiers, eventually became so prosperous it was known as “The Queen of the Missions” (Johnson et al. 1972).

In addition to Mission San Gabriel, the Spanish also established a pueblo (town) in the Los Angeles Basin known as El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula in 1781. This pueblo was one of only three pueblos established in Alta California and eventually became the City of Los Angeles (Robinson 1979). It was also during this period that the Spanish crown began to deed ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). Native populations were also affected by the missions who were responsible for their administration as well as converting the population to Christianity

(Engelhardt 1927b). The increased European presence during this period led to the spread of disease which devastated the native populations (McCawley 1996). In 1784, the Spanish King Carlos III granted Manuel Nieto the Rancho Los Nietos land grant. This grant was one of the first and largest of the land grants and encompassed much of present day Los Angeles and Orange counties (Shumway 2007).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). In 1834, Governor Jose Figueroa declared the Rancho Los Nietos grant to be partitioned into six smaller ranchos. The Long Beach area was divided into two land grants, Rancho Los Cerritos and Rancho Los Alamitos, the boundary for these two grants was Signal Hill (Stewart 2013). The Rancho Los Cerritos grant was located on the western side of the boundary and included the current Project Site. Later in 1834, Jonathon Temple purchased the Los Cerritos land grant.

During this time, the population of the pueblo of Los Angeles nearly doubled, rising from 650 to 1,250 between 1822 and 1845 (Weber 1982). In 1842, gold was discovered by Francisco Lopez in Placerita Canyon on a rancho associated with Mission San Fernando (Guinn 1977, Workman 1935).

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming the 31st state.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the aforementioned 1842 discovery in Placerita Canyon (Guinn 1977, Workman 1935). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in

1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s.

Many ranchos in Los Angeles County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance and, by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the West (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944). Ranching was supplanted by farming and urban professions during the late nineteenth century due to droughts and increased population growth.

3.3.4 Long Beach

European settlement of what was later to become the City of Long Beach began as early as 1784 as part of a land grant given to Manuel Nieto that became Rancho Los Nietos (Shumway 2007). After Nieto's death in 1804 much of the land grant remained intact and was managed by his heirs. In 1834, however the Governor declared Rancho Los Nietos should be divided into six smaller ranchos. Two of these ranchos form the majority of what is now the City of Long Beach. The current Project Site is within former Rancho Los Cerritos lands, which was inherited by Nieto's daughter Manuela Cota. Following Manuela's death, Rancho Los Cerritos was sold to Jonathan Temple, a Los Angeles entrepreneur (City of Long Beach 2010).

During the 1860s, a massive drought decimated much of the cattle ranching in the Long Beach area causing several ranches to fall into debt (Stewart 2013). In 1866, Temple sold Rancho Los Cerritos to Thomas and Benjamin Flint and Lewellyn Bixby. The Bixby family bought Rancho Los Alamitos, combining the two and forming the Bixby Ranch. Beginning in the 1870s, Flint, Bixby, and Co., began selling the land. By 1884, Long Beach, then known as both the American Colony and Wilmore City, covered the southwestern portion of Rancho Los Cerritos. The failed Wilmore City development was purchased in 1884 by Pomeroy and Mills, a San Francisco real-estate company, and the community began to grow under its new name of Long Beach. Expansion of transportation networks sparked further growth and in 1888 Long Beach was incorporated as a city with a population of 800. Long Beach became a major producer of oil beginning in the 1920s with the drilling of the Signal Hill Oil Field. By 1950 the field produced more than 750 million barrels of crude, averaging more than 500,000 barrels of oil per acre, making it one of the richest oil fields in terms of production per acre in the world (Franks and Lambert 1985). Long Beach also became a tourist destination, transportation center, and shipping industry hub with the construction of the wharf and multiple piers. Today, Long Beach has the busiest port on the West Coast, just east of the former port of San Pedro (now the Port of Los Angeles) and is one of the most populous cities in the state of California (Historic Resources Group 2010).

3.3.5 Civic Center History

The following narrative is an excerpt from the *Cultural Resources Impacts Report, Long Beach Courthouse Redevelopment Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles* (Carmack, et. al, 2014).

> The primary municipal services of Long Beach have been continuously located in the general vicinity of the project area dating to the establishment of the city in 1888. The first bimonthly meetings of city trustees were conducted in a room at the Tower Building, located at the intersection of Ocean Park Boulevard (present-day West Ocean Boulevard) and Pacific Avenue (Sapphos Environmental 2009). Coinciding with the growth of the city, plans for a dedicated City Hall building were developed in 1897. Situated on Pacific Avenue between Third Street and Second Street (present-day Broadway), the new building was designed by architect Henry F. Starbuck in a neoclassical style and dedicated in 1899. A library was initially located on the second floor of the city hall building, however due to increased demand, City leaders soon worked to secure funds for a new facility through philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Completed in 1909, the Neoclassical-style building was designed by architect Franklin Burnham and constructed at Pacific Park (present-day Lincoln Park) at the southwest corner of Pacific Avenue and West Broadway (Ivers 2008).
>
> By 1920, the City's municipal functions had once again outgrown the offices at City Hall despite multiple expansions to the original building. City officials called for the development of a new, larger building and commissioned the "dean" of Long Beach architects, W. Horace Austin and engineer Harvey Lochridge to head the project. Completed in 1922, the eight-story classical-style building was located at the site of the former city hall (which was moved 125 feet to the west and used for offices for the Public Utilities department) and was large enough to house not only all of the city departments, but also offices for the police and county court, and a jail (Ivers 2009; Sapphos Environmental 2009). City Hall and the library were damaged during the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake and both were subsequently remodeled, with City Hall receiving Art Deco details and the library given a more simplified style with fluted piers (Ivers 2009). The construction of the adjacent Municipal Utilities Building in 1931-32 and the Veterans Memorial Building in 1936-37, resulted in the creation of a formal Civic Center, which was centered on Lincoln Park and incorporated City Hall and the library.
>
> As the population and size of Long Beach grew in the years after World War II, the City Council adopted the "Civic Center Addition" plan in 1953 to update many of the city's aging municipal facilities. The plan sought to expand the Civic Center area west to North Daisy Avenue and north as far as Fourth Street. It also established sites for the Public Safety Building and the County Courts Building, both of which began construction in 1958 (City of Long Beach Department of City Planning 1958). That same year, a master plan was completed that further outlined future development in the Civic Center, including a new City Hall, Library, Federal Building, and other various municipal buildings (City of Long Beach Department of City Planning 1958). Although the County Courts Building

and the Public Safety Building were completed in 1960, development at the Civic Center did not progress during the 1960s; most likely due to the economic downturn of the downtown area and the financial aftereffects of the subsidence restoration program.

In 1973, city officials commissioned a consortium of local firms named Allied Architects to address the need for expanded and updated facilities (Ivers 2009). The result was the present-day City Hall and Library, which were both designed in a Late Modern style and completed in 1977. Innovative for their time, the new City Hall incorporated all of the public departments into a single 15-story building, while the library was set one story below grade with rooftop planters and grass berms at grade level. The Civic Center master plan was further realized with the 1983 construction of the California Veterans Memorial State Office Building immediately north of Lincoln Park.

A number of changes to the Civic Center have occurred since construction ended in the 1980s. In the early 1990s, the California Veterans Memorial State Office Building was vacated, repurposed as an office complex and demolished in 2014. The Public Safety Building underwent a seismic rehabilitation and remodel which included significant modifications to the first floor entrances. The Old Courthouse was vacated in 2013 with its function transferred to the recently completed George Deukmejian Courthouse. The Old Courthouse has remained vacant.

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

A search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was initiated on January 31, 2014, as part of the Long Beach Courthouse Redevelopment study. The search was conducted to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources work within a 0.5-mile radius around the Project Site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Eleven cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within 0.25 mile of the Project Site (Table 1). Of these, two were conducted within at least a portion of the Project Site (LA-02399 and LA-10527). A brief summary of these two studies is provided in the paragraphs that follow. An additional 14 unmapped studies were also conducted within the Long Beach quadrangle. Most of these studies are overview reports encompassing very large areas, and all appear to be located outside of the Project Site. Appendix A provides a complete bibliography from the SCCIC, including the unmapped studies that are not included in Table 1.

LA-02399 and LA-10527. In 1978, Lois J. Weinman and E. Gary Stickel prepared Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey. The report is an overview of 27,103 acres, of which 13,484 are sub-marine, and 13,619 are above sea level. The study boundary extends from Point Fermin to Seal Beach Boulevard, along Seal Beach to Pacific Coast Highway, northeast to Anaheim Street to the Harbor Freeway, south on the Harbor Freeway to Gaffey Street, south on Gaffey to Hamilton Avenue, west on Hamilton to Alma Street, and west to the ocean. Only resources relating to harbor history were investigated. Sixty-nine cultural resources were identified during the survey including 18 prehistoric sites, 21 shipwrecks, and 30 historical resources. The purpose of the study was to locate, identify, and where applicable, nominate historic resources for inclusion in the NRHP. The study recommended that further research be conducted and that more nominations be made.

Table 1
Previous Studies Within 0.25-Mile Radius of Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project Site
LA-02399	Weinman, L., and E. Stickel	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey	**Within**
LA-05403	Moffatt, N.	1994	Environmental Impact Report Queensway Bay Master Plan State Clearinghouse No. 94081033 EIR No. E-13-94	Outside
LA-05886	Duke, C.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05084a Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08485	Tibbet, C. and T. Jacquemain	2005	Historic-Period Building Survey: Downtown and Central Long Beach Redevelopment Plans Master EIR Project	Outside
LA-09129	Strudwick, I.	2007	Cultural Resources Analysis for the Shoemaker Street Bridge Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10404	Mason, R.	2001	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an AT&T Telecommunications Facility: Number D189 Ocean Center Building in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10527	Weinman, L.	1978	Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California	**Within**
LA-10587	Hatoff, B.	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site-LTE Long Beach Convention Center, 110 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802	Outside
LA-11466	Supernowicz, D.	2011	Cultural Resources Study of the AT&T Mobility Site No. LAD189, 101 Seaside Way, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California 90802	Outside
LA-11993	O'Neill, L.	2012	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Outside
LA-12329	Gibson, H., L. Kry, and A. Amaral	2013	Archaeological Assessment for the New Long Beach Courthouse Project, City of Long Beach, California	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2014

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search indicates that seven cultural resources have been previously recorded and mapped within 0.25 mile (0.4km) of the Project Site (Table 2). One resource is a historic archaeological site and six are historic built environment resources; none of these is located within the Project Site. As indicated by the HRI, an additional 48 unmapped properties are located within 0.25 mile of the Project Site, and consist of historic-era buildings, structures, and objects. Of the 56 total previously-recorded cultural resources, three are listed in the NRHP, four have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and are listed in CRHR, seven appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, one is recommended eligible for the CRHR, and 25 are

recognized as historically significant by the City. A detailed list of the previously-recorded cultural resources and the HRI is included in Appendix A.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.25-Mile Radius of Project Site

Primary Number	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status*	Recorded/Updated By and Year	Proximity to Project Site
19-004313	Historic: Privy, Pipe Trench, and Trash Scatter	Recommended eligible for the CRHR	Kry, L., J. Wallace and H. Gibson 2011	Outside
19-150350; 19-178922	Historic: Wotton Apartments 530 Chestnut Avenue	5S2	Felgemaker, G. 1996	Outside
19-150356	Historic: 520-522Chestnut Avenue	5D2	Felgemaker, G. 1996	Outside
19-178682	Historic: First Congregational Church of Long Beach	1S	Beall, E. 2012	Outside
19-178702	Historic: Enloe Building/First National Bank of Long Beach	1S	Heumann, L. 1990	Outside
19-178703	Historic: Ocean Center Building	2S2	Milges 2010	Outside
19-187051	Historic: The Willmore/ Stillwell Apartments	1S	Johnson, C. 1998	Outside

Notes:
1S = Individual property listed in the NRHP by the Keeper. Listed in the CRHR.
2S2 = Individual property determined eligible for the listing in the NRHP by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.
5D2 = Contributor to a district that is eligible for local listing or designation.
5S2 = Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation.

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2014

4.1.3 Historic Maps

Rincon reviewed historic maps provided by the SCCIC as part of the records search. The 1896 Downey, California 15-minute USGS quadrangle shows that the project area and much of surrounding land was beginning to develop at this time. The 1896 map plots numerous buildings and structures, as well as the eastern terminus of both the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) Long Beach and San Pedro Branches. The 1927 Downey, California 15-minute USGS quadrangle plots extensive development radiating from Long Beach Harbor primarily to the north and east. The 1943 Downey, California 15-minute USGS quadrangle shows that the Project Site was already heavily developed up to the border of the City of Los Angeles, as evidenced by a dense urban grid.

4.1.4 Previous Studies within Project Site

Rincon also reviewed cultural resources data provided by the City of Long Beach concerning the Project Site, including:

- Survey of Historic Properties within Downtown Long Beach. Prepared by ICF Jones and Stokes, October 2009.
- Long Beach County Building, 415 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California, City Landmark Assessment Report, prepared by Peter Moruzzi in 2006.

- New Long Beach Courthouse Cultural Resources Technical Report. Prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2008.
- Cultural Resources Impacts Report, Long Beach Courthouse Redevelopment Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, prepared by Shannon Carmack, Steven Treffers and Heather Gibson in September 2014.

4.1.4 Archival Research

Archival research was carried out in April and May of 2015. Research methodology focused on review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the subject property. Sources included, but were not limited to, historic maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following repositories, publications, and individuals were contacted to identify known historical land uses and the locations of research materials pertinent to the Project Site:

- Long Beach Public Library
- Long Beach Historical Society
- County of Los Angeles Assessor Records
- *Los Angeles Times* Index, ProQuest Database, Los Angeles Public Library, City of Los Angeles
- California Index and various publications, Los Angeles Public Library, City of Los Angeles
- aerial photographs
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps
- United States Geological Survey Maps

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Rincon Consultants initiated Native American coordination for this project April 10, 2015. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project Site, Rincon Consultants contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). As of May 22, 2015, Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, however a previous SLF search completed last year for the Long Beach Courthouse Redevelopment Project, stated that a search of the SLF "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area"(Carmack et. al, 2014). The NAHC provided a list of ten Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. Rincon prepared and mailed letters (Appendix B) to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on April 24, 2015, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site

Mr. Andrew Salas of the Gabrielino/Tongva Band of Mission Indians replied by email on May 10, 2015. Mr. Salas states the project site lies within a culturally sensitive area and has requested to work respectfully with the proposed Project to protect any and all cultural resources. Mr. Salas offered his groups' services as certified Native American monitors to be present during any and all ground disturbances.

As of May 22, 2015, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

5.0 SURVEY METHODS

Rincon Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Site on May 12, 2015, to identify and record any cultural resources that may be located within or adjacent to the Project Site (Figure 4). The field survey consisted of a visual inspection of all features of the property, including buildings, structures, and associated features.

Ms. Carmack documented her fieldwork using field notes, digital photography, close-scale field maps and aerial photographs.

6.0 RESULTS

The intensive pedestrian survey did not identify any surficial archaeological resources within the Project Site. Bare ground visibility during the survey was poor (less than 1 percent) within the entire Project Site. The Project Site is predominantly paved with asphalt and contains a complex of buildings and structures, thereby reducing bare ground visibility to nearly zero.

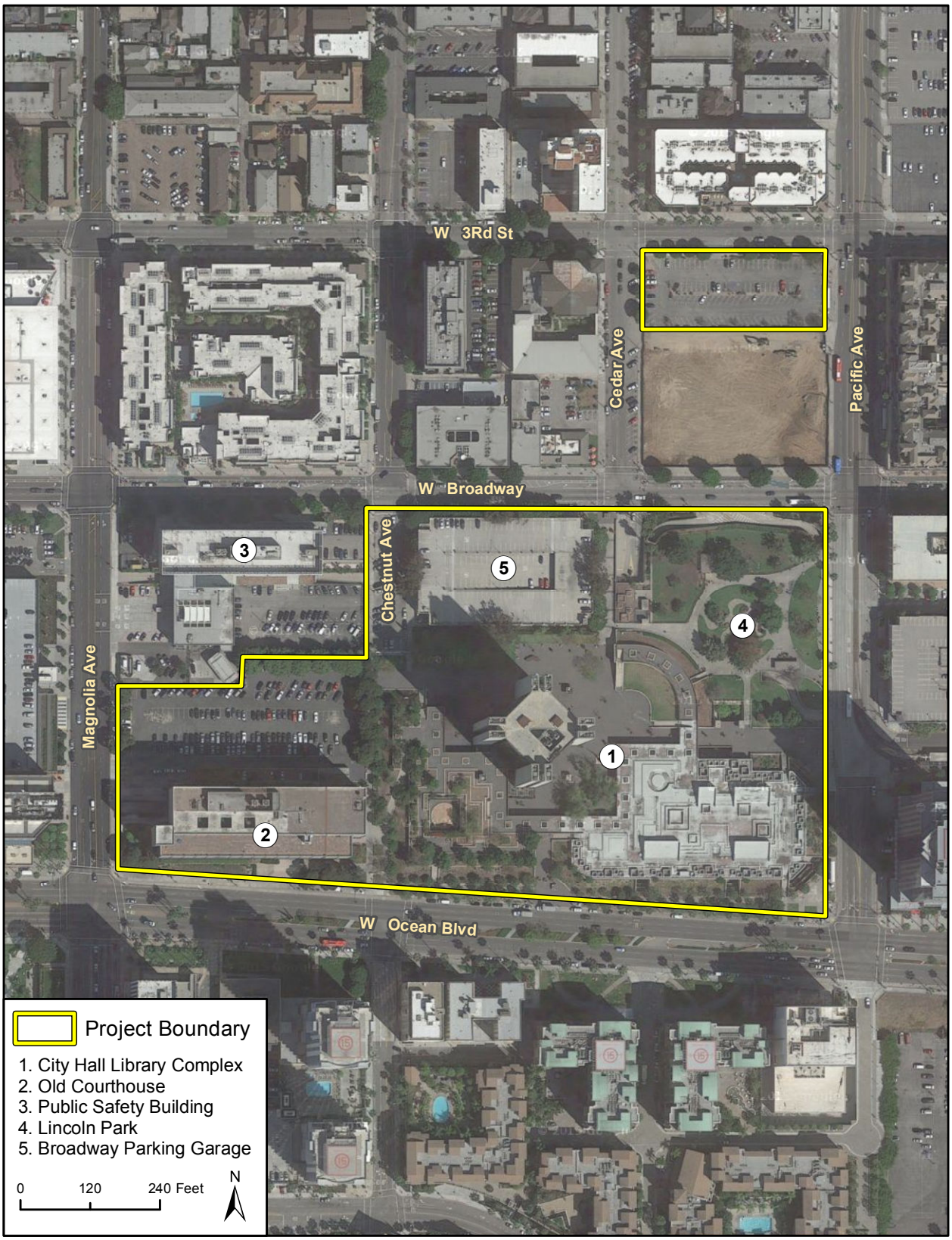
The built environment resources within the Project Site were surveyed for historic significance. Located within the Long Beach Civic Center, the survey identified four buildings, a park and their associated structures and features within the Project Site: City Hall, Library, Lincoln Park, the Broadway Parking Garage and the Old Courthouse. Although not included within the project site, Public Safety Building was also surveyed for its association with the Civic Center development and for potential indirect impacts associated with the proposed project (Figure 5). Rincon recorded and evaluated these resources on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix C).

6.1 LONG BEACH CIVIC CENTER

The Long Beach Civic Center is a rectangular parcel that occupies six blocks in downtown Long Beach and spans approximately 19 acres. It is bound by Broadway to the north, Ocean Boulevard to the south, Pacific Avenue to the east and Magnolia Avenue to the west. Primary buildings, sites and structures include the City Hall-Library Complex (1977), Long Beach Courthouse (1960), Public Safety Building (1960), Lincoln Park (1964) and Broadway Parking Garage (ca. 1980s) (Table 3).

Table 3
Long Beach Civic Center Built Environment Resources

Resource Name	Address	Architect	Year Completed
City Hall-Library Complex	333 W. Ocean Boulevard and 101 Pacific Avenue	Allied Architects; Peter Walker (Landscape Architect)	1977
Old Courthouse	415 W. Ocean Boulevard	Francis Heusel and Kenneth S. Wing, Sr.	1960
Public Safety Building	400 W. Broadway	Francis Heusel and Killingsworth, Brady and Smith	1960
Lincoln Park	n/a	Allied Architects; Peter Walker (Landscape Architect)	1964
Broadway Parking Garage	n/a	unknown	post-1980



Imagery provided by Google and its licensors © 2015.

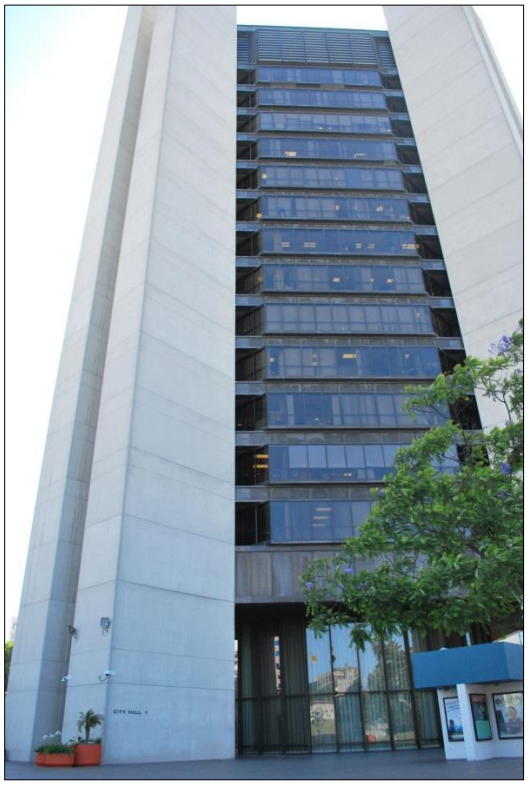
Resources Surveyed

Figure 5

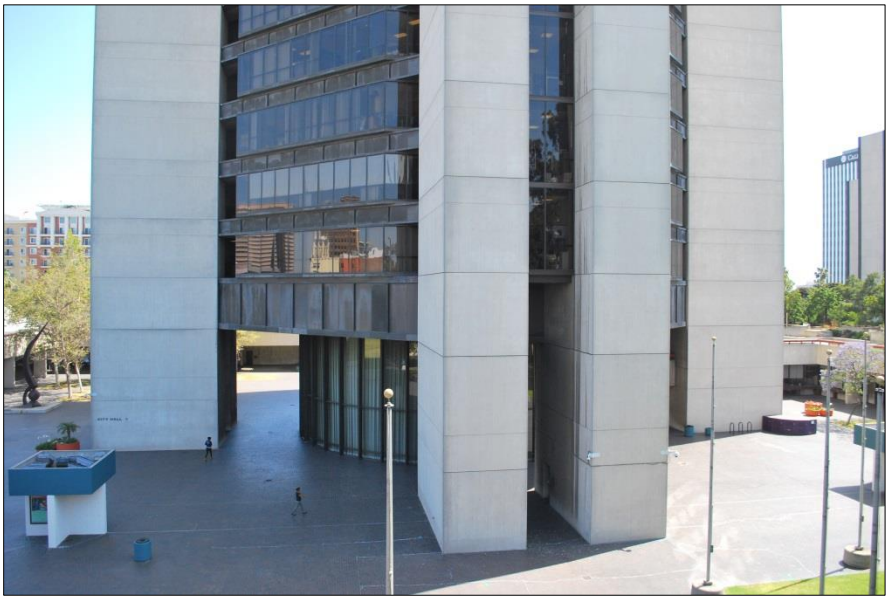
6.1.1 City Hall-Library Complex

The centerpiece of the Civic Center property is the Late Modern-style City Hall-Library Complex that includes the City Hall, Library and an integrated landscape that incorporates green spaces into the building design. Designed by Allied Architects, these elements include terraced roof gardens with seating areas, stairs and walkways that connect each of the buildings. The buildings all face inward towards a tiled plaza featuring landscaped planters, informational kiosks, a clock tower and a bronze statue.

City Hall is a 15-story tower designed in the Late Modern-style. Rectangular in plan with a flat roof, the tower is a complex union of glass, aluminum and concrete that typifies the Late Modern style. The tower superstructure features glass curtain walls separated by intersecting girders that connect at each floor to pairs of detached pre-cast concrete columns that dominate each building corner. The recessed ground floor includes a curved glass curtain wall which opens to the city council chambers. The tower is situated towards the center of the Civic Center property. The primary entry is on the southeast facing elevation, through glass doors that face the tiled plaza and the raised berm area of Centennial Plaza (Photographs 1 through 3).



Photograph 1. City Hall, facing south.



Photograph 2. City Hall, facing south.

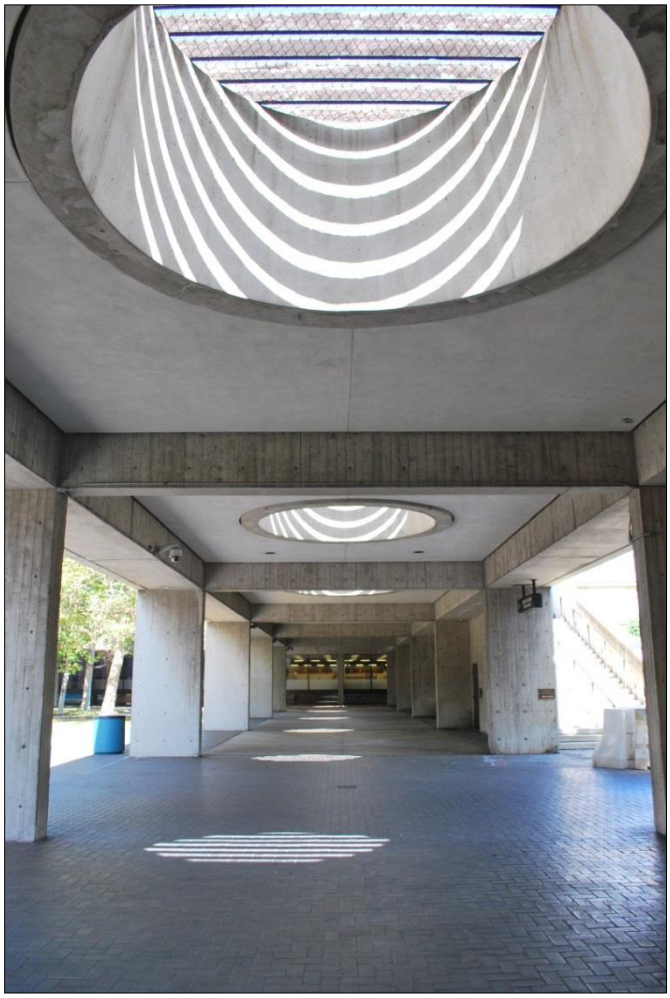
Photograph 3. City Hall council chambers, facing south.

The Library is a two story 135,000 square-foot building located east of the City Hall tower. Constructed of precast concrete and glass, the primary entry is on the north elevation from the Civic Center plaza. The building has a rectangular plan with a flat roof that serves as a roof garden. The rooftop garden features a complex design of rectangular planters, seating areas and walking paths. Large clerestory windows provide light into the central first floor space. Extending from the north roof level elevation is a curving foot bridge that connects the roof garden to the adjacent Centennial Plaza berm area (Photographs 4 and 5).

Photograph 4. Library facade, facing south and overlooking the civic center plaza.

Photograph 5. Library facade, facing southeast.

Connecting at the southwest end of the tower is a single-story building that was designed to house additional city agencies, including the gas department, city clerk and city treasurer. The building is rectangular in plan with entrances that face north towards the open plaza. Designed to complement the tower and library, these offices feature walls of glass and precast concrete beneath a garden roof complex featuring raised concrete garden beds, seating areas and pathways and that are all interconnected to the city hall tower, library and Centennial Plaza berm area. A series of large circular vent openings pierce through the pathway floors and provide natural light to the buildings at the plaza level. (Photograph 6).



Photograph 6. View to the east at plaza level, beneath the rooftop walking paths.

Situated near the center of the Civic Center is the 100-foot bicentennial carillon clock tower, also designed by Allied Architects. Dedicated in November 1976, it was constructed at a cost of $150,000. The construction was financed through funds donated by Long Beach realtor-philanthropist Isabel Paterson as well as contributions by the city's bicentennial committee. The tower features an electronically amplified carillon that can be heard throughout the civic center property. A pair of 49-key keyboards can be moved to the base of the tower for open-air concerts; however it is unknown if the keyboards still exist (Independent Press-Telegram September 1976) (Photograph 7).

Photograph 7. Carillon Clock Tower,
view towards north.

A 29 foot-tall Cor-ten steel statue, comprised of stacked geometric shapes resting on a raised concrete foundation is situated between the library and city hall tower (Photograph 8). Designed by Brough Miller and titled, 'Marlin' the statue was installed in the plaza in 1991 and is on loan from the Kilroy Realty Company. The statue is part of a series of sculptures, with the remaining being located at the Kilroy Airport Center off Redondo Avenue in Long Beach.

Photograph 8. View towards south of 'The Marlin'.

6.1.2 Old Courthouse

Previously surveyed in 2006 and 2008, the building was described in the *New Long Beach Courthouse Cultural Resources Technical Report*:

> This building is a ten-story, steel-framed courthouse, constructed in the Corporate International style. The building has a flat roof, with a rectangular floor plan and features two offset wings, which visually divide the building into two segments. The taller, north wing is 10 stories in height, while the smaller, southern wing stands 6 stories tall. The south-facing façade is symmetrical in appearance, and is divided into 16 bays on the smaller, southern wing of the building. The larger, northern wing features an additional bay, which extends past the southern wing on the eastern portion of the south elevation. The north, south and a portion of the west elevation has are constructed of curtain walls made of glass glazing and blue porcelain-enamel panels set in aluminum frames. Vertical steel columns separate each window bay and extend toward the ground floor, creating the illusion that the steel posts are supporting the building. Solid walls of pre-cast concrete inlaid with quartz aggregate are located on the west and east elevations. The primary, public entrance is on the south elevation via a recessed first floor that creates a covered walkway at the building's entrance. The entrance and walkway features terrazzo flooring, and a pair of staircases encased

> by glass are located to the southeast of the building. The original name of the building, "Long Beach County Building," is prominently featured at the center portion of the first floor façade. The building features a private entrance for public officials on the north elevation. The building faces south towards Ocean Boulevard and is surrounded by raised concrete planters and ground level landscaping on the west, east, and south elevations (Sapphos Environmental 2008).

Since it was last recorded in 2008, the architectural description for the Old Courthouse Building remains accurate. Although fencing has been installed around the entire building, no alterations are visible and the property remains in the same condition (Photographs 9 and 10).

Photograph 9. View to the east of the Old Courthouse.

Photograph 10. View to the west of the Old Courthouse.

6.1.3 Public Safety Building

Located at the northwest corner of the Civic Center is the Public Safety Building. Completed in 1960 in the Corporate International style, the Public Safety Building is one of the two original buildings constructed as part of the reimagined post-war Civic Center. The building is composed of two rectangular masses that form a roughly L-shaped plan. The larger northern segment is a 6-story mass with north and south elevation curtain walls boxed in by windowless west and east facades of concrete. The southern two-story segment has similar concrete walls, with three large bays for emergency vehicles on the western elevation. Originally the building superstructure rested on concrete piers with a recessed first floor of glass walls. Since its construction in 1960, the Public Safety Building has undergone significant alterations. The original recessed first floor's glass walls on the primary east and north entrances were completely replaced with concrete and extended out to be flush with the superstructure. These walls have been covered with slate and now have modern door and window openings on the north elevation. In addition, the original curtain walls located on the north and south elevations were replaced with a new energy efficient skin that does not resemble the original window patterning, material or design (Photographs 11 and 12).

Photograph 11. View to the west of the Public Safety Building.

Photograph 12. View to the northeast of the Public Safety Building.

6.1.4 Lincoln Park

Once known as Pacific Park, this 4.8-acre park within the Civic Center has been continuously used as public space since 1888 (Sapphos 2009). It housed the Carnegie library from 1908 until 1972 when the library was destroyed by fire. The current park layout was established in 1964, when the northern half of the original park was redeveloped following the construction of a subterranean parking structure. The library roof features landscaped gardens and passive areas, however it is now considered part of the library and no longer part of Lincoln Park. The redesign included shuffleboard and roque courts, as well as construction of the Yokkaichi Garden, a tribute to Long Beach's Japanese sister city. Original garden elements included native Japanese trees and bushes, rocks and a shallow pool with walking bridge. A torii gate was added in 1989 and a plaque was installed in 1998. In 2013, the Yokkaichi Garden was relocated to Recreation Park and none of the original elements remain. In addition, the shuffleboard and roque courts were removed and replaced with lawn. The dog park, located at the north end of the park was added in 2009.

The Lincoln statue, located in the central plaza area that separates the northern green space from the rooftop garden area was originally brought to the park in 1915 when the park was dedicated to the Veterans of the Civil War. It was designed as a replica of Augustus Saint-Gaudens's famous bronze, "Abraham Lincoln: The Man" (1877) that is located in Chicago's Lincoln Park. The Long Beach version was constructed locally by the Brittain Monument Works (Schipske 2014). The statue was returned to the park following the construction of the City Hall-Library Complex (Photographs 13 and 14).

Photograph 13. View east overlooking Lincoln Park.

Photograph 14. View southwest towards
library of the Lincoln Statue.

6.1.5 Broadway Parking Garage

A modern three-story parking garage, constructed ca. 1980s is located at the northern center of the Civic Center property. The modest structure is rectangular in plan, with a flat roof that provides a fourth level of parking. The north elevation features precast concrete walls that mirror the board-formed pattern that appears throughout the City Hall-Library Complex (Photograph 15).

Photograph 15. View northeast of Parking Garage.

6.2. PROPERTY HISTORY

By the early 1950s, it was clear that new infrastructure was desperately needed in a rapidly expanding post-war Long Beach. With a population of 322,000, the city was relying on outdated buildings spread across downtown and designed to accommodate significantly fewer residents. The City Hall was constructed in 1921, when the city population was 56,000, while the library, completed in 1909, was constructed to serve 17,800 residents. The city began actively developing a plan for a Civic Center that would consolidate these public services into a central location (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

Although city municipal services had always been located downtown, some community members preferred construction of a new civic center away from the urbanized coastline, believing the acquisition costs would be cheaper and the services would be more centrally located within the city. A proposed site bound by 37th Street to the north, 32nd Street to the south, Long Beach Boulevard west and Atlantic Avenue to the east, amongst a field of active oil wells was presented as the alternative to downtown. City officials disagreed with the so-called "Oil Field site," citing transportation and logistical concerns (Independent 1954).

In 1953, the Long Beach City Council accepted an offer from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to construct a new courthouse to serve Municipal and Superior Courts in Long Beach. The northeast corner of Ocean Boulevard and Magnolia Avenue was selected as the

preferred site for the new building, near the existing city hall and library (Los Angeles Times 1953).
In 1956, the voters approved funding for the new Public Safety Building, which would consolidate police and fire department resources in a modern, expanded facility. Architects Frances J. Heusel with assistance by Killingsworth, Brady and Smith were commissioned to design the new building (Figure 6). Heusel was also tasked to design the new Courthouse, with assistance by Kenneth Wing Sr. The city evidently favored local firms when selecting the architects for both projects. Like the Courthouse and Public Safety buildings, many of the city's larger-scale projects were constructed through multi-firm partnerships. Although somewhat unusual amongst other southern California cities, Long Beach's history of architectural collaboration was borne out of necessity, as many of the local firms simply did not have the resources to complete larger projects on their own (Ivers 2014).

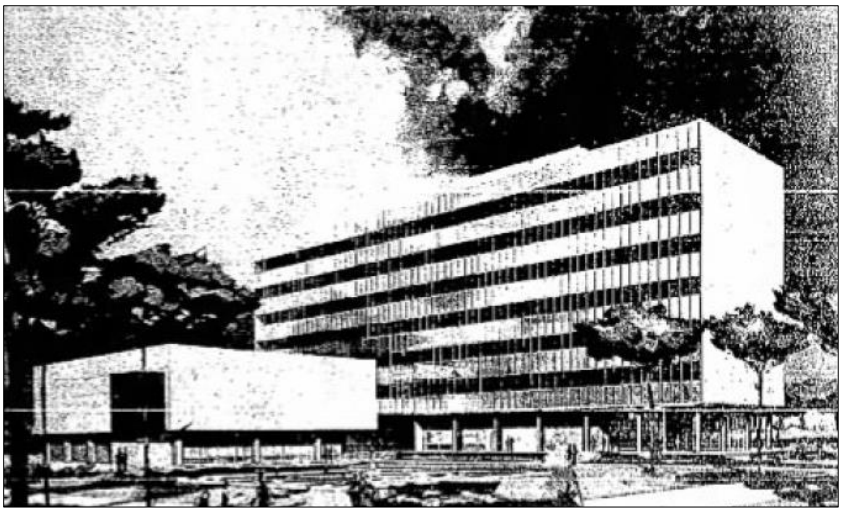


Figure 6. Design Rendering of Public Safety Building.
Source: Historical Society of Long Beach

Francis Heusel (1906-1968) was born in Detroit Michigan and received his degree in architecture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1931. He began practicing architecture in 1938. He later formed a partnership with Frank Homolka in 1960, just prior to the completion of the Long Beach Courthouse. Heusel, Homolka & Associates would later design the addition made to the Long Beach courthouse in 1971 as well as many other buildings in Long Beach including the Water Department Administration building and St. Luke's Church. Homolka would later continue on to complete the City Hall Library Complex as part of Allied Architects.

Kenneth S. Wing (1903-1987), attended high school in Long Beach and graduated from the University of Southern California (USC) School of Architecture. One of the city's most prolific and celebrated architects, Wing's local projects includes the Long Beach Arena; the Southern California Edison Building and the renovation of the historic Bixby Ranch in Los Cerritos.

Edward A. Killingsworth (1917- 2004) earned his architecture degree from USC in 1940, also receiving a special award from the American Institute of Architects for his outstanding academic record. In 1945, he was hired as a draftsman in the office of Long Beach architect Kenneth S. Wing. By 1953, Killingsworth had formed his own practice, teaming with Jules Brady (1908-1996). Killingsworth is most widely recognized for his work on the Case Study

House Program, being one of only two architects to receive four commissions through the program; the other being famed Modern architect Richard Neutra. Architectural photographer Julius Schulman described Killingsworth's Case Study House # 25 (1962, the Frank House), as "the most successful of all the Case Study houses."(Woo 2004).

By 1958, a citywide master plan was drafted that included a new vision for the Civic Center. In addition to a new city hall and library, the plan envisioned space for a museum and other municipal facilities with "…gardens, open grass spaces, terraces, reflecting pools, shrubs and tree plantings, to provide beautiful vistas between the buildings and unite the entire area with Lincoln Park" (City of Long Beach 1958). The master plan maintained that a cohesive plan for the Civic Center, in downtown Long Beach was absolutely essential to the success of the municipal redevelopment, stating,

> The Civic Center should be immediately contiguous to the Central Business District, but in no case within it nor in the path of its expanding growth. The governmental administration center is part of the Business District – not a thing apart. The development, therefore must be integrated with the District as a whole. The uses of buildings in a civic center are completely compatible. Likewise, the uses which tend to cluster around the center also compatible. A complete civic center adds materially to the stabilization of uses and activities within the entire downtown area (City of Long Beach 1958, Figure 7).

The Public Safety Building was dedicated on March 1, 1960 in an elaborate ceremony attended by hundreds of residents and city officials. At the time of its construction, the building was celebrated for representing a new era in city development, being the first new municipal construction in three decades (Independent-Press Telegram 1960b). The building was constructed by Twaits-Wittenburg Co. who constructed municipal projects throughout southern California, including the City of Los Angeles's Parker Center (1954) and the City of Los Angeles Hall of Records (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976) (Figures 8 and 9).

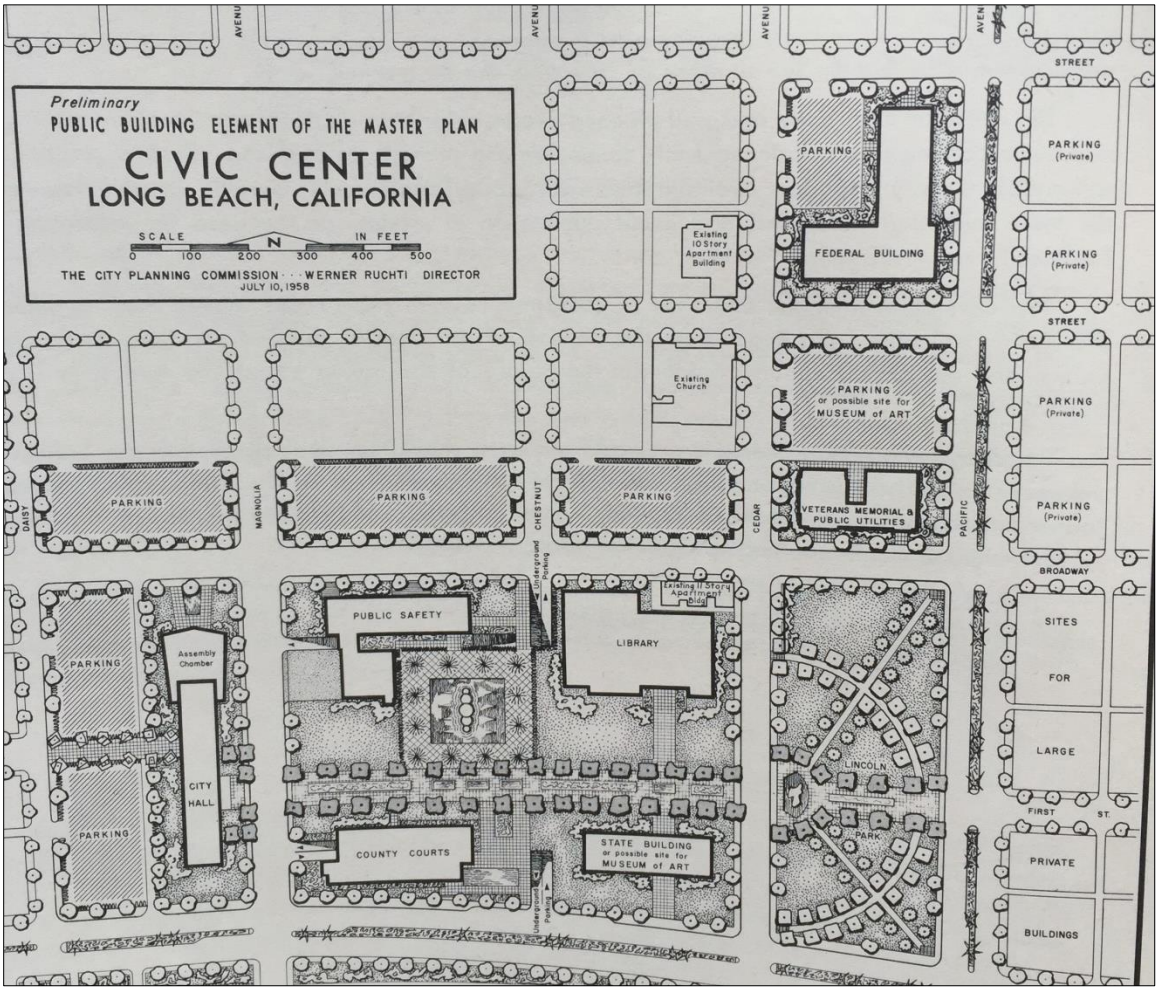


Figure 7. Proposed Master Plan, 1958.

Source: City of Long Beach Department of Planning 1958.

Figure 8. View southeast of Public Safety Building, north and west elevations, 1961.

Source: Getty Research Institute, Julius Schulman Collection.

Figure 9. View north of south elevation, Public Safety Building, ca. 1960.

Source: Historical Society of Long Beach

The Long Beach Courthouse was completed several months later, in December 1960 (Figures 10 and 11). The building featured many of the latest modern conveniences for the staff and visitors such as air conditioning, full-service cafeteria, and elevators and escalators (Maddock 1960). Designed to complement the Public Safety Building, both buildings reflected the Corporate International style, which evolved from the innovative designs of prominent German architect Ludwig Mies Van de Rohe in the 1920s. According to David Gebhard and Robert Winter in *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California*, Mies Van de Rohe's designs could be

described as, "The concept of clothing a building in a moduled, thin metal paneled and glass skin independent of the structural skeleton" (Gebhard and Winter 1977).

Figure 10. View northeast of Courthouse and Public Safety Building, 1960.
Source: City of Long Beach Library

Figure 11. View northwest of Courthouse and Public Safety Buildings, 1960.
Source: City of Long Beach Library

Despite the overwhelming support for the Courthouse and Public Safety buildings, completion of the remaining civic center plan stalled through the 1960s. Voters repeatedly rejected proposed city-issued bonds to develop a new city hall and library, to the frustration of city officials (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

In 1960, the city authorized the construction of a subterranean Lincoln parking garage. The project was unique for the time, as it was funded by downtown business leaders through private bonds. In the agreement between the city and the Long Beach Lincoln Park Parking

Corporation, an association of downtown business owners, the garage would be operated by an outside lessee as a non-profit. All revenues collected through parking fees would be first used to pay down the construction costs, with surplus funds going to the city. Costs to replace the park on top of the below grade garage structure would be divided between the city and the parking corporation. The city received over 1,000 protests from downtown residents, particularly from the elderly who frequented the roque and shuffleboard courts. In spite of objections, the city proceeded with the planned development (Independent Press Telegram 1960a and 1960b).

The north half of Lincoln Park was redeveloped on top of the subterranean parking structure as promised, complete with lawn, pathways and ball courts. At the center of the park was a 140-foot diameter circle featuring landscaping elements including trees, bushes, rocks and a reflecting pond, all with a nonspecific Asian influence (Figure 12). After construction was already underway, it was decided that the park would be dedicated as the Yokkaichi Garden, to honor the Japanese sister city of Long Beach. To avoid offending the Yokkaichi representatives at the dedication ceremony, city officials quickly sought guidance from members of the Japanese American Citizens League to correct some of the more apparent cultural inaccuracies of the landscape features (Independent Press Telegram 1964).

Figure 12. View of Yokkaichi Garden, City Hall under construction, 1974.
Source: City of Long Beach Library

Despite aggressive advertising in the local newspapers, the parking garage never turned a profit. By 1969, the Long Beach Lincoln Park Parking Corporation had defaulted on the loans and was reporting an annual net loss of over $100,000 (Brackenbury 1968 and 1969).

Outside of an addition to the Courthouse which added a 60,000 square foot east wing to the building, few changes occurred within the Civic Center property again until the late 1960s, when the city re-energized discussions to construct a city hall and library (Los Angeles Times 1965, Gore 1976). In 1969, the City Council selected Allied Architects to develop plans for the project. Returning to the custom of utilizing a team of local architects to design municipal projects, Allied Architects was a consortium comprising Hugh and Donald Gibbs, Frank Homolka, Killingsworth, Brady and Associates, Kenneth S. Wing Jr. and Sr. and Landscape Architect, Peter Walker (Gore 1976).

A new addition to the Civic Center project was the firm Gibbs and Gibbs. Also local architects, father Hugh opened the Long Beach firm in 1934 and Donald joined in 1961, following his graduation from USC. Together, Gibbs and Gibbs designed numerous local buildings, including the Galaxy Towers (1967), the Portofino (1962), the Terrace Theater (1978) and their office building on Long Beach Boulevard (1963) (Gibbs 2014).

Peter Walker of Sasaki, Walker and Associates was brought into the team to assist with the landscape design elements. The firm was established in 1957 in Watertown, Massachusetts, by Hideo Sasaki and Peter Walker. Sasaki was chairman of the landscape architecture department of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design and Walker was his pupil. Walker is widely recognized as a "veteran designer of corporate campuses and estates"(Mozingo 2011). In 2004 he received the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Medal, which honors those whose "lifetime achievements and contributions to the profession have had a unique and lasting impact on the welfare of the public and the environment." His most widely recognized projects include Transbay Transit Center, San Francisco, California, Constitution Gardens: Washington, D.C. and the World Trade Center Memorial at Ground Zero, New York (ASLA.com 2015).

The Allied Architects design called for a 14-story tower, overlooking a complex of single-story buildings including a library and offices. The new buildings would have flat roofs with landscaping to provide additional green space. Incorporating the existing Public Safety Building and Civic Center into the complex, Chestnut and Cedar Avenues between Broadway and Ocean Boulevards would be closed off, to create a civic center "super block." An art museum was also proposed for the site, to be completed after the initial construction (Independent 1971; Brackenbury 1972, Figure 13).

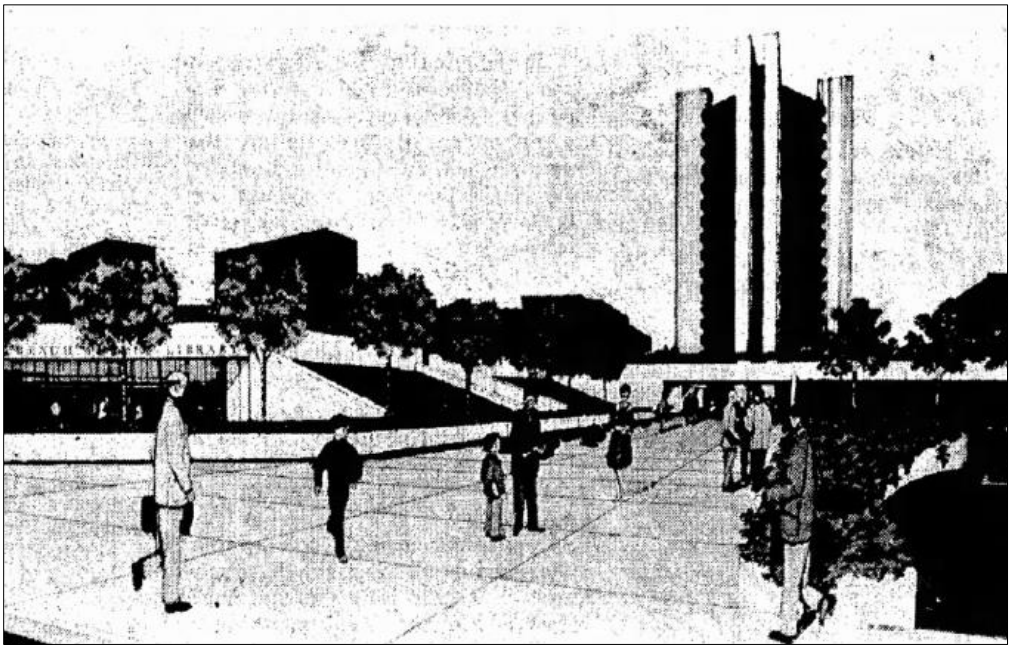


Figure 13. Rendering of the Proposed City Hall and Library.
Source: Long Beach Independent 18 May 1971.

In early 1973, the Civic Center Authority, established through a joint powers agreement between the City and County issued a $38 million bond for the project and the project broke ground later that year (Gore 1976). The new design was applauded as a "distinctive architectural symbol of Long Beach and its role as the International City" (Brackenbury 1976) (Figure 14).

Figure 14. View of City Hall under construction.
Source: City of Long Beach Library

The City Hall-Library Complex was designed in the Late Modern style, which emerged during the 1970s as an update to the earlier Modern aesthetic. Characterized by the application of concrete, glass and metal, the style featured minimal ornamentation, flat roofs, and organic geometric lines. The Late Modern design was largely applied in high-rise construction, such as City Hall; however the style was also adapted for low-rise buildings and applied for residential uses as well as schools, shopping centers and other institutional as evident in the Library.

City Hall's impressive 250-seat City Council chamber was constructed near the plaza entrance and designed with glass expanses to provide ground-floor views into the meeting hall and featured stadium seating which sloped below ground level towards the crescent shaped desk council. The council chamber design also incorporated advanced accessibility features including a plaza-level platform with microphones so that residents unable to walk down to the dais could address the council from the main level. The expansive library building, with its second floor set below grade featured 135,000 square feet of study areas and meeting halls, all punctuated by light wells, clerestory windows and atriums that let in the natural light from the roof and plazas. The elaborate series of rooftop gardens with concrete planters and grass berms connected the building masses and provided a unified, landscaped space. Architect Donald Gibbs credited the design influence for the City-Hall and Library complex to two award-winning Late-Modern buildings; the Knights of Columbus Building in New Haven, Connecticut and the Oakland Museum of California, both of which were completed in 1969 and designed by Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo of KRJDA and Associates (Gibbs 2014) (Figures 15 and 16).

Figure 15. Knights of Columbus Headquarters.
New Haven, Connecticut.
Source: KRJDA and Associates

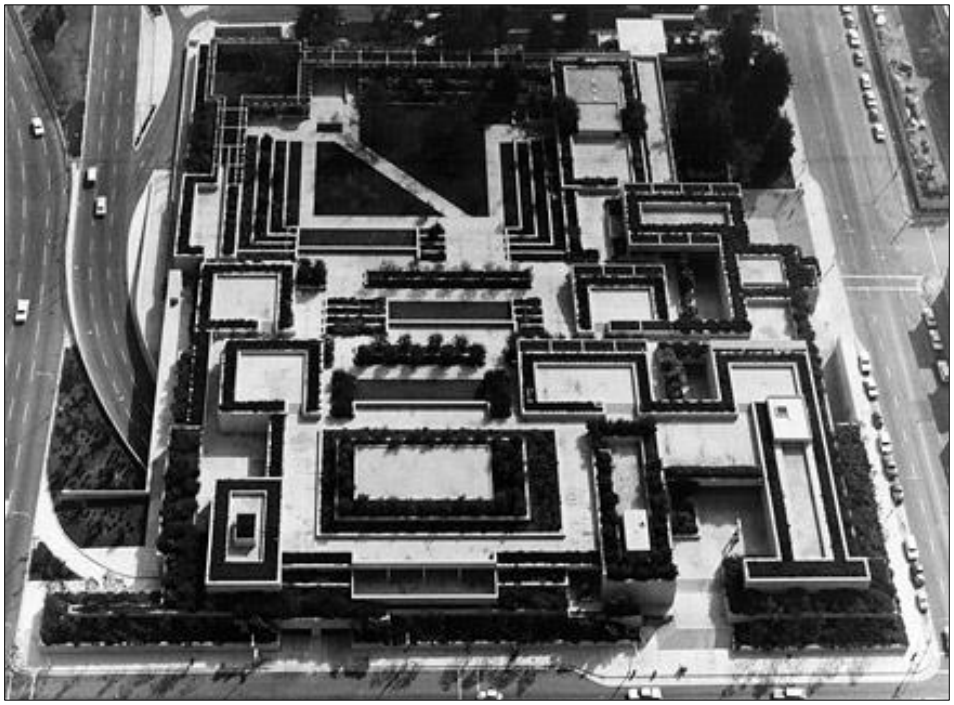


Figure 16. Oakland Museum of Art. Oakland, California.
Source: KRJDA and Associates

The new City Hall and Library Complex was dedicated on July 4, 1976, despite the fact that the project was still not complete. It was dedicated the Burton W. Chace Civic Center, in honor of the former mayor and district supervisor who died in a car accident in 1972 (Figure17) (Sherman 1976).

Figure 17. View of completed Civic Center, circa 1977
Source: City of Long Beach Library

Despite the celebrated opening, the new Civic Center was plagued with design and construction flaws, resulting in significant project delays and costly redesigns, prompting the City to consider suing Allied Architects for overrun costs in excess of $1 million. A series of 108 decorative triangular landings situated between the glass walls and concrete towers were criticized for being "pigeon roosts" and requiring the city to purchase $70k worth of special window-washing equipment. The heating and cooling system installed in the building was found to be very costly to operate, as design and construction began prior to the 1974 energy crisis. The budget department estimated the heating and cooling system in the new City Hall would cost $625k to operate annually, in contrast to the $60k they were spending at the time (Gore 1976).

And unlike the rooftop park on the Oakland Museum, the Library park areas never attracted sufficient visitors to gain local appreciation. The space lacked activities to attract visitors and the variation in rooflines and landscaping gave the rooftop areas a reputation of being unsafe. Eventually, the landscaped rooftop and berms areas began to leak prompting the City to abandon the landscaping and close off the areas off to the public. To reduce the weight of the roof the landscaping and soil within the concrete planters and berms was eliminated, leaving the exposed concrete shell as it appears today (Gibbs 2014).

6.3 EVALUATIONS

The Long Beach Civic Center buildings were evaluated for listing in the CRHR and for designation as a City of Long Beach Landmark, both individually and as contributors to a potential Civic Center historic district.

The City Hall-Library Complex and the Old Courthouse appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR and as City of Long Beach Landmarks. The Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park have undergone continuous alterations since their construction, significantly reducing their historic integrity. The Broadway Parking Garage is a simple structure, lacking in design and character, constructed outside of the historic district period of significance. The Public Safety Building, Lincoln Park and the Broadway Parking Garage were found to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR as individual resources.

The project site and the adjacent Public Safety Building were also assessed to determine if the buildings and structures were eligible for listing in the CRHR or at the local level as a potential historic district. While the buildings and structures within the Civic Center are all functionally related and were each designed for municipal purposes, the alterations to the Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park and construction of the Broadway Parking Garage have reduced the integrity of the site and weakened its cohesive overall identity, making it ineligible for consideration as a CRHR or locally eligible historic district (Figure 18, Table 4).

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Resources Identified

Figure 18

Table 4
Evaluation of Resources with Project Site

Resource Name	Year Completed	Historic Status
City Hall-Library Complex	1977	Appears eligible for individual listing in the CRHR and as a City of Long Beach Landmark does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a contributor to a potential Civic Center historic district; does not appear locally eligible as a contributor to a potential city landmark district.
Old Courthouse	1960	Appears eligible for individual listing in the CRHR and as a City of Long Beach Landmark/. does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a contributor to a potential Civic Center historic district; does not appear locally eligible as a contributor to a potential city landmark district.
Public Safety Building	1960	Does not appear eligible for individual listing in the CRHR or as a City of Long Beach Landmark; does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a contributor to a potential Civic Center historic district; does not appear locally eligible as a contributor to a potential city landmark district.
Lincoln Park	1964	Does not appear eligible for individual listing in the CRHR or as a City of Long Beach Landmark; does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a contributor to a potential Civic Center historic district; does not appear locally eligible as a contributor to a potential city landmark district.
Broadway Parking Garage	ca. 1980s	Does not appear eligible for individual listing in the CRHR or as a City of Long Beach Landmark; does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a contributor to a potential Civic Center historic district; does not appear locally eligible as a contributor to a potential city landmark district.

6.3.1 City Hall-Library Complex

Completed in 1977 by Allied Architects, the Long Beach City Hall-Library Complex is an intact example of Late Modern architecture that retains integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, association and location. The complex appears eligible for individual listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the civic development of Long Beach. Designed in fulfillment of the goals of centralization outlined in the 1950s Civic Center Master Plan, the City Hall-Library Complex represents the final completed element of the project. The complex also appears eligible for individual listing under Criterion 3 within the context of the architectural evolution of Long Beach. Although the City Hall-Library Complex is less than 50 years in age (constructed in 1977) the complex is one of a limited number of ~~fine~~ examples of the Late Modern Style of architecture remaining in the city. Designed by a consortium of local architects that consisted of Hugh and Donald Gibbs, Frank Homolka, Killingsworth, Brady and Associates, and Kenneth S. Wing Jr. and Sr., e~~E~~ach considered local masters in their own right, the complex is unique for its collaborative design amongst local architects and represents the collective work of a group of masters. The Library rooftop design contributions of master landscape architect Peter Walker also contribute to the significance and eligibility of the complex. ~~Designed in fulfillment of the goals of centralization outlined in the 1950s Civic Center Master Plan, the City Hall-Library Complex represents the final completed element of the project.~~

Although completion of the Civic Center took over two decades to complete and deviates from the original 1950s design layout, the buildings within the Civic Center represent a distinct grouping of civic and governmental properties ~~united historically by plan and physical development~~. However, the alterations to the Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park and

construction of the Broadway Parking Garage have reduced the overall integrity of the site and weakened its cohesive overall identity, making it ineligible for consideration as a CRHR or locally eligible historic district.

6.3.2 Old Courthouse

The Old Long Beach Courthouse also appears eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the civic development of Long Beach. Competed in 1960 the Old Courthouse was one of the first projects of the long-awaited Civic Center Master Plan. The Old Long Beach Courthouse also appears eligible for listing in the CRHR as an individual resource under Criterion 3 within the context of the architectural evolution of Long Beach, as one of a limited number of ~~fine~~ examples of the Corporate International Style of architecture remaining in the City. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Corporate International Style, and is a representative example of the style designed by local architects, Francis Heusel and Kenneth S. Wing. Despite having undergone a 60,000 square foot alteration in 1971, the building's exterior appearance still reflects its period of construction and retains a high degree of integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, design, materials and workmanship. The building has retained most of its character-defining features: curtain wall construction and glass windows inset in recliner grids, recessed first floor and use of squared columns, terrazzo floors, and windows and vertical surfaces on the same plane. ~~Competed in 1960 the Old Courthouse was one of the first projects of the Civic Center Master Plan.~~

While completion of the project took over two decades, the buildings within the Civic Center represent a distinct grouping of five civic and governmental properties united historically by plan and physical development. However, the alterations to the Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park and construction of the Broadway Parking Garage have reduced the overall integrity of the site and weakened its cohesive overall identity, making the Civic Center ineligible for consideration as a CRHR or locally eligible historic district
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6.2.4 Public Safety Building

Completed in 1960, the Public Safety Building is one of the two original buildings constructed as part of the reimagined post-war Civic Center. The building was designed by local architects; Francis Heusel serving as principal designer with assistance by Killingsworth, Brady and Associates. Both architecture firms are widely recognized for their influence on mid-century southern California architecture. The building was designed in the Corporate International Style which evolved out of the innovative designs of prominent German architect Ludwig Mies Van de Rohe in the 1920s. Since its construction in 1960, the Public Safety Building has undergone significant alterations. The original recessed first floor's glass walls on the primary east and north entrances were completely replaced with concrete and extended out to be flush with the superstructure. These walls have been covered with slate and now have modern door and window openings. In addition, the original curtain walls located on the north and south elevations were replaced with a new energy efficient skin that does not resemble the original window patterning, material or design. While the western elevation remains relatively unchanged, the visible alterations on the remaining elevations have significantly reduced the

integrity of materials, design, feeling and workmanship associate with the building as originally designed. Due to the described alterations, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to its original appearance.

The building is not eligible for listing in the California Register under any significance criteria as an individual resource or as a contributor to a historic district. As originally constructed, the building was an excellent example of the Corporate International Style, however recent alterations have significantly diminished the historic integrity of the building (Criterion 3) and it does not warrant further evaluation under Criteria 1 or 2 because it no longer retains integrity to convey its association with significant events or persons. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion 4. For the same reasons, the building also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a Landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). The Public Safety Building should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

6.2.5 Lincoln Park

Established first as a park in 1888, the existing 4.8-acre park footprint was reconstructed in 1964, following the completion of a subterranean parking garage which reduced the park size by half. Since its reconstruction, Lincoln Park has undergone significant alterations. The original Japanese garden at the center of the park was removed and relocated, leaving minimal remnants behind. In addition, the roque and shuffleboard courts were removed, and a dog park was added in 2009. Due to the described alterations, the park does not retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to its 1964 appearance.

Lincoln Park is not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any significance criteria as an individual resource or as a contributor to a potential Civic Center Historic District. Although the park dates to 1888, it retains none of the original landscaping elements from earlier periods of its history. The existing layout and landscaping are remnants from the 1964 period, however removal of park features have significantly diminished the historic integrity of the park (Criterion 3) and it does not warrant further evaluation under Criteria 1 or 2 because the park no longer retains integrity to convey its association with significant events or persons. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion 4. For the same reasons, the park also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). Lincoln Park should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

Although the park itself does not qualify for historic significance, the Lincoln Statue located at the southern border of the park has maintained a continued presence in the vicinity since 1915. While statue has been relocated over the years, it serves as the only remaining relic that dates to the city's first period of municipal growth and expansion. As an individual resource, the statue does not merit historic designation due to its relocation, however because of its age, excellent condition and history, the statue does warrant special consideration in local planning.

6.2.6 Broadway Parking Garage

Constructed ca. 1980s the parking garage is a simple utilitarian structure. It does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district. The building is not directly associated with any specific events or trends that

have contributed to history (Criteria 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (Criteria 2). As a simple utilitarian structure, the building does not exhibit any architectural quality or character and is not the work of a master or unique in its design (Criteria 3). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria 4). For the same reasons, the building also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). The Parking Garage should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

7.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CEQA Guidelines state that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it can be expected to "cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 (b)). Such changes can include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Although no archaeological resources were identified during the cultural resources survey, it is possible that intact archaeological deposits could remain capped below the original layer of fill material. The Los Angeles River drains into the Pacific Ocean approximately 0.5 mile from the Project Site and archaeological resources were identified during construction of the new Court House building, approximately 420 feet to the north of the Project Site. Although much of the Project Site includes subterranean structural features, other portions have the potential to possess prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. For these reasons, and the fact that no archaeological testing has ever occurred within the Project Site, it should be treated as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources.

7.1.1 Archaeological Mitigation Measures

The Long Beach Downtown Plan EIR (the "Downtown Plan EIR") examined the potentially historic resources in the Downtown Plan area. The Downtown Plan EIR determined that the Downtown Plan would have a significant but mitigable impact on archaeological resources. This determination was due to the fact that no surveys could be conducted prior to onset of demolition or other ground-disturbing activities. The project would be subject to the same general mitigation measures identified and analyzed in the Downtown Plan EIR, specifically CR-2(a) through CR-2(c), which require a qualified project archaeologist or archaeological monitor approved by the City to be present during excavation into native sediments; that the monitor shall also prepare a final report of any cultural resource finds; and that if human remains are encountered during excavation and grading activities, proper handling procedures shall be implemented, as regulated by the State Health and Safety Code.

7.2 BUILT ENVIRONMENT/HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Project Site was found to contain two historical resources: The Long Beach Courthouse and the City Hall-Library Complex, as representative examples of the Corporate and Late Modern styles and their associations with the institutional development of the City. Both resources were found individually eligible for the CRHR and are also eligible for City of Long Beach Landmark Designation. Therefore, the former Long Beach Courthouse and the City Hall-Library Complex are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

As currently proposed, the Project would result in the demolition of these buildings, and would constitute a significant direct impact to cultural resources insofar as it entails a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources.

7.2.1 Built Environment Mitigation Measures

Three mitigation measure has been identified that would lessen project impacts on historical resources. Measures CR MM-1(a) and CR MM-1(b) are proposed to address these impacts.

CR MM-1(a). Impacts resulting from the demolition of the City Hall-Library Complex and Courthouse shall be minimized through development of an archival identification and collections program. The purpose of this program will be to identify the existing historic artifacts, documents and other objects that are currently stored at the City Library, City Hall and Port of Long Beach facilities so that these important relics can be utilized in the future by researchers and the public for educational purposes. The program will work with City staff to itemize, catalogue and rehouse the items, and establish appropriate conservation and storage measures for long-term preservation. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Long Beach Development Services.

CR MM-1(b). Impacts resulting from the demolition of the City Hall-Library Complex and Old Courthouse shall be minimized through archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition. Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the lead agency shall ensure that documentation of the building is completed in accordance with the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation. The documentation shall include large-format photographic recordation, a historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History. The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to repositories that will make it available for current and future generations. Archival copies of the documentation also would be submitted to the City of Long Beach Development Services, the downtown branch of the Long Beach Public Library, and the Historical Society of Long Beach where it would be available to local researchers. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Long Beach Development Services.

7.3 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of Downtown Plan EIR Mitigation Measures CR-1(a) and CR-1(b), would reduce the level of impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant.

Implementation of mitigation measure CR MM-1(a) and CR MM-1(b), and the project's Cultural and Historic Loops would reduce significant direct and cumulative impacts to the historical resource scheduled for demolition, but not to the level of less than significant. Therefore, the demolition of the Old Courthouse and the City Hall-Library Complex would still remain a significant adverse impact.

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Appendix A

Records Search Summary

Appendix B

Native American Scoping

Appendix C

Resource Records

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

January 31, 2014 SCCIC #13678.0357

Mr. Sam Murray
SWCA Environmental
150 S Arroyo Pkwy, 2nd Floor
Pasadena, CA 91105
(626) 240-0587

RE: Project#: 27597/Long Beach Courthouse Project, 415 W Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802

Dear Mr. Murray,

As per your request received on January 24, 2014, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a ¼-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Long Beach, CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

MAPPED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One archaeological site (19-004313) has been identified on our maps within a ¼-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. No sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. No isolates have been identified within a ¼-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

MAPPED HISTORIC BUILT-ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES:

Six above-ground historic resources (19-150350, 19-150356, 19-178682, 19-178702, 19-178703, 19-187051) have been identified on our maps within a ¼-mile radius of the project site. No above-ground historic resources are located within the project site.

ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (all other listings)

The **California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)** lists fifty-two properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a ¼-mile radius of the project site **(see**

enclosed list). These are additional resources that are listed in the Historic Property Data File and are located either within the project site or within the search radius.

The **California Point of Historical Interest (SPHI)** of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a ¼-mile radius of the project site.

The **California Historical Landmarks (SHL)** of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a ¼-mile radius of the project site.

The **California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG)** lists six properties within a ¼-mile radius of the project site **(+see enclosed list)**. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)** lists two properties within a ¼-mile radius of the project site **(*see enclosed list and see below)**.

Long Beach 19-178702 1st National Bank of Long Beach 101—125 Pine Ave. Long Beach 19900913 90001432

Long Beach 19-187051 Willmore, The /The Stillwell 315 West Third Street Long Beach 99000579

HISTORIC MAPS:

Copies of our historic maps – Downey, CA (1896, 1942, 1943) 15′ USGS - are enclosed for your review.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Eleven studies (LA2399*, LA5403, LA5886, LA8485, LA9129, LA10404, LA10527*, LA10587, LA11466, LA11993, LA12329) have been conducted within a ¼-mile radius of the project site. Of these, two are located within the project site. There are fourteen additional investigations located on the Long Beach, CA 7.5′ USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a ¼-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.
(= Located within the project site)*

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,
SCCIC

Lindsey Noyes
Lead Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Maps – Long Beach, CA 7.5′ USGS Quadrangle, Downey, CA (1896, 1942, & 1943) 15′ USGS Quadrangle – 9 pages
(X) Bibliography – 27 pdf pages
(X) HRI – 11 pages
(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
(X) Site Records – (19-004313) – 10 pdf pages
(X) Survey Reports – (LA2399, LA10527) – 274 pdf pages
(X) Invoice #13678.0357

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-02399

Citation Information

Authors: Winman, Lois J.
E. Gary Stickel
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey.
Affiliation:
Lead Agency: United States Army Engineer District Los Angeles, California Angeles
Report Type(s): Special study/analysis
No. Pages:
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-167246	021197		Old St Peter's Episcopal Church
P-19-167265	021218		Battery Osgood-Farley
P-19-167266	021219		Point Fermin Lighthouse
P-19-167267	021220		S S Catalina
P-19-174912	090236		Site of Diego Sepulveda Home
P-19-176737	021215		Banning Park / Banning House
P-19-186116	021216		Drum Barracks
P-19-186554	090237		Site of Old Whaling Station

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: SAN PEDRO
TORRANCE
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last Modified:	3/10/2011	mgalaz

IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/10/2011	mgalaz	Entered resources.

SCCIC Bibliography: Long Beach Courthouse Project

LA-11993

Author(s): O'Neill, Laura
Year: 2012
Title: Findning of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange
Affliliation: Galvin Preservation Associates
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, SOUTH GATE
Pages: 58
Notes:

LA-12329

Author(s): Gibson, Heather, Kry, Linda, and Amaral, Adela
Year: 2013
Title: Archaeological Assessment for the New Long Beach Courthouse Project, City of Long Beach, California
Affliliation: AECOM
Resources: 19-004313
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 172
Notes:

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-02399

Citation Information

Authors: Winman, Lois J.
E. Gary Stickel
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey.
Affiliation:
Lead Agency: United States Army Engineer District Los Angeles, California Angeles
Report Type(s): Special study/analysis
No. Pages:
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-167246	021197		Old St Peter's Episcopal Church
P-19-167265	021218		Battery Osgood-Farley
P-19-167266	021219		Point Fermin Lighthouse
P-19-167267	021220		S S Catalina
P-19-174912	090236		Site of Diego Sepulveda Home
P-19-176737	021215		Banning Park / Banning House
P-19-186116	021216		Drum Barracks
P-19-186554	090237		Site of Old Whaling Station

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: SAN PEDRO
TORRANCE
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay
Last Modified:	3/10/2011	mgalaz

IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/10/2011	mgalaz	Entered resources.

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-05403

Citation Information

Authors: Moffatt, Nicole
Year: 1994
Title: Environmental Impact Report Queensway Bay Master Plan State Clearinghouse No. 94081033 Eir No. E-13-94
Affiliation: City of Long Beach
Lead Agency: City of Long Beach
Report Type(s): Management plan/EIR
No. Pages:
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last Modified:			
IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-05886

Citation Information

Authors: Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. 05084a Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Lead Agency: Geotrans, Inc.
Report Type(s): Records/literature search only
No. Pages:
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last Modified:			
IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-08485

Citation Information

Authors: Tibbet, Casey
Terri Jacquemain

Year: 2005

Title: Historic-period Building Survey: Downtown and Central Long Beach Redevelopment Plans Master Eir Project

Affiliation: CRM Tech

Lead Agency: RBF Consulting

Report Type(s): Historic evaluation
Historic survey
Management plan/EIR

No. Pages:

Collections:

Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

No maps for records/no primary numbers assigned to records

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/5/2008	jay	
Last Modified:			
IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-09129

Citation Information

Authors: Strudwick, Ivan
Year: 2007
Title: Cultural Resources Analysis for the Shoemaker Street Bridge Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates
Lead Agency: California Department of Transportation
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
No. Pages: 13
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-150348	091901		726 Maine Ave

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	9/3/2008		
Last Modified:			
IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	9/3/2008	jay	Appended records from Biblio database (second round of additions)

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-10404

Citation Information

Authors: Mason, Roger
Year: 2001
Title: Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an AT&T Telecommunications Facility: Number D189 Ocean Center Building in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Lead Agency: GeoTrans, Inc.
Report Type(s): Records/literature search only
No. Pages: 24
Collections: No
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH

Address:	*Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*
		Long Beach	

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	3/18/2010	mgalaz	
Last Modified:	3/18/2010	mgalaz	
IC Actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action take*
	3/18/2010	mgalaz	D Grijavla

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-10527

Citation Information

Authors: Weinman, Lois J.
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation:
Lead Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
NRHP evaluation/nomination
No. Pages: 114
Collections: No
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Notes

UNMAPPABLE!

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH
SAN PEDRO
TORRANCE
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/29/2010	agarcia
Last Modified:	7/29/2010	agarcia
IC Actions:		

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-10587

Citation Information

Authors: Hatoff, Brian
Year: 2010
Title: Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - LTE Long Beach Convention Center, 110 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802
Affiliation: URS
Lead Agency: Verizon Wireless
Report Type(s): Historic evaluation
No. Pages: 35
Collections: No
Disclosure: Not for publication

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-002660		CA-LAN-2660H	Casa Corazon
P-19-150350	029608		Wotton Apts
P-19-150352	086182		535 Chesnut Ave
P-19-150356			520 Chestnut Ave
P-19-178703	029386		Ocean Center Bldg

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH

Address: *Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*
110 W. Ocean Blvd.	Long Beach	7278-007-035

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/1/2010	agarcia
Last Modified:	9/1/2010	agarcia
IC Actions:		

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-11466

Citation Information

Authors: Supernowicz, Dana
Year: 2011
Title: Cultural Resources Study of the AT&T Mobility Site No. LAD189, 101 Seaside Way, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California 90802
Affiliation: Historic Resource Associates
Lead Agency: ATC Associates
Report Type(s): Archaeological survey
Historic survey
No. Pages: 96
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-178703	029386		Ocean Center Bldg

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH

Address: *Address*	*City*	*Assessor's parcel no.*
101 Seaside Way	Long Beach, CA	

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	2/6/2012	lnoyes
Last Modified:	2/6/2012	lnoyes
IC Actions:		

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-11993

Citation Information

Authors: O'Neill, Laura
Year: 2012
Title: Findning of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange
Affiliation: Galvin Preservation Associates
Lead Agency: CalTrans
Report Type(s): Historic survey
No. Pages: 58
Collections:
Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH
SOUTH GATE
LOS ANGELES
Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	2/27/2013	lnoyes
Last Modified:	2/27/2013	lnoyes
IC Actions:		

South Central Coastal Information Center Detail Record: LA-12329

Citation Information

Authors: Gibson, Heather
Kry, Linda
Amaral, Adela

Year: 2013

Title: Archaeological Assessment for the New Long Beach Courthouse Project, City of Long Beach, California

Affiliation: AECOM

Lead Agency: Clark Design Build of California & Admin Office of the Courts

Report Type(s): Archaeological survey

No. Pages: 172

Collections:

Disclosure:

Associated Resources

Primary No.	*HRI No.*	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-19-004313		CA-LAN-4313H	New Long Beach Courthouse Site

Notes

Location Info

USGS 7.5' Quads: LONG BEACH

Address:

Database Record Metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/18/2013	lnoyes
Last Modified:	7/18/2013	lnoyes
IC Actions:		

SCCIC Bibliography: Long Beach Courthouse Project

LA-02399

Author(s): Winman, Lois J. and E. Gary Stickel
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey.
Affliliation:
Resources: 19-167246, 19-167265, 19-167266, 19-167267, 19-174912, 19-176737, 19-186116, 19-186554
Quads: SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages:
Notes:

LA-05403

Author(s): Moffatt, Nicole
Year: 1994
Title: Environmental Impact Report Queensway Bay Master Plan State Clearinghouse No. 94081033 Eir No. E-13-94
Affliliation: City of Long Beach
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

LA-05886

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment At&t Wireless Services Facility No. 05084a Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

LA-08485

Author(s): Tibbet, Casey and Terri Jacquemain
Year: 2005
Title: Historic-period Building Survey: Downtown and Central Long Beach Redevelopment Plans Master Eir Project
Affliliation: CRM Tech
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages:
Notes: No maps for records/no primary numbers assigned to records

LA-09129

Author(s): Strudwick, Ivan
Year: 2007
Title: Cultural Resources Analysis for the Shoemaker Street Bridge Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation: LSA Associates
Resources: 19-150348
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 13
Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Long Beach Courthouse Project

LA-10404

Author(s): Mason, Roger
Year: 2001
Title: Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an AT&T Telecommunications Facility: Number D189 Ocean Center Building in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles, California
Affliliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 24
Notes:

LA-10527

Author(s): Weinman, Lois J.
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California
Affliliation:
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages: 114
Notes: UNMAPPABLE!

LA-10587

Author(s): Hatoff, Brian
Year: 2010
Title: Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - LTE Long Beach Convention Center, 110 W. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802
Affliliation: URS
Resources: 19-002660, 19-150350, 19-150352, 19-150356, 19-178703
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 35
Notes:

LA-11466

Author(s): Supernowicz, Dana
Year: 2011
Title: Cultural Resources Study of the AT&T Mobility Site No. LAD189, 101 Seaside Way, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California 90802
Affliliation: Historic Resource Associates
Resources: 19-178703
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 96
Notes:

SCCIC Bibliography: Long Beach Courthouse Project

LA-11993

Author(s): O'Neill, Laura
Year: 2012
Title: Findning of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange
Affliliation: Galvin Preservation Associates
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, SOUTH GATE
Pages: 58
Notes:

LA-12329

Author(s): Gibson, Heather, Kry, Linda, and Amaral, Adela
Year: 2013
Title: Archaeological Assessment for the New Long Beach Courthouse Project, City of Long Beach, California
Affliliation: AECOM
Resources: 19-004313
Quads: LONG BEACH
Pages: 172
Notes:

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
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Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: April 7, 2015

Project: Long Beach Civic Center Redevelopment Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Long Beach, CA

Township 13S Range 5E Section(s) 5 South/13 West/Unsectioned

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: Shannon Carmack

Street Address: 5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A

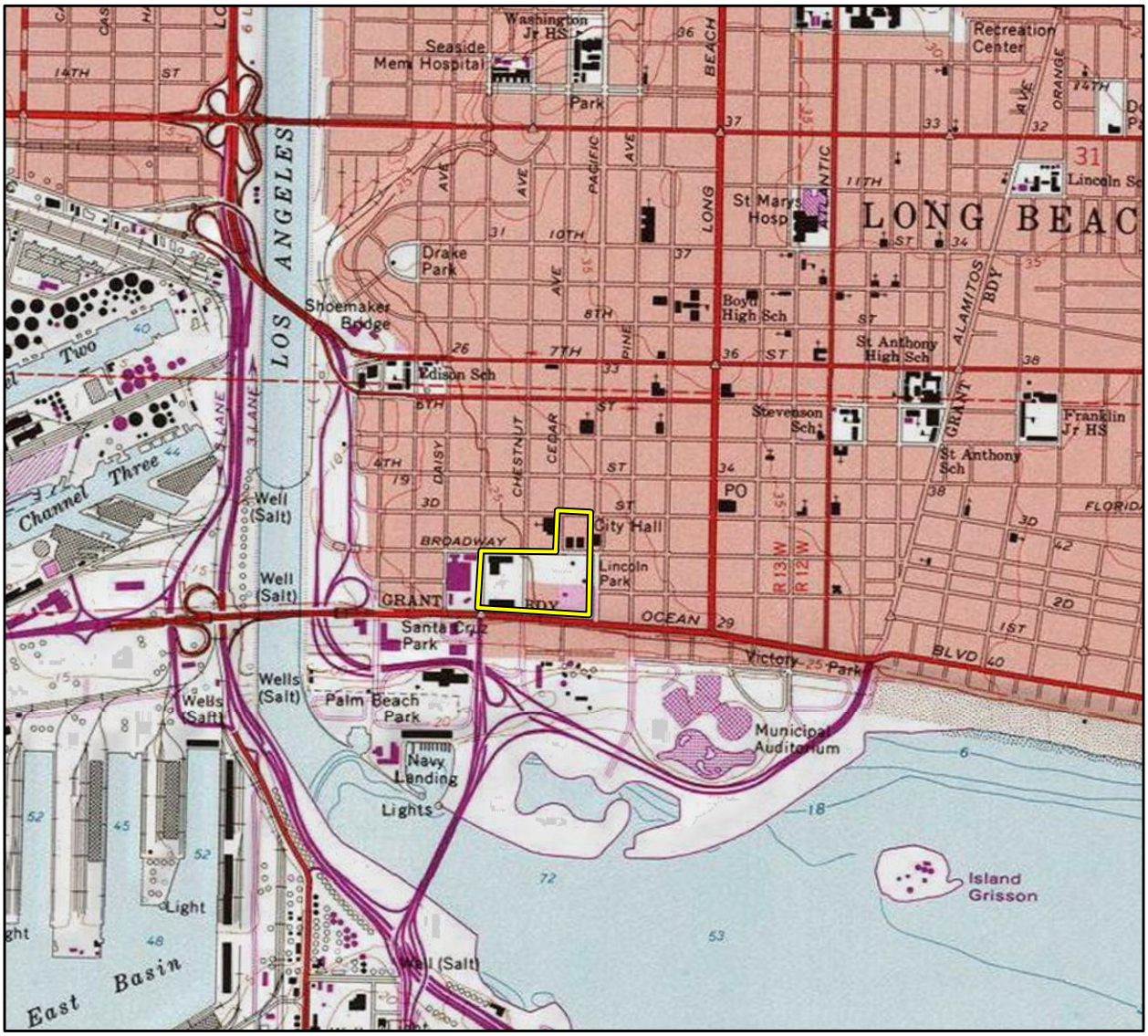
City: Carlsbad Zip: 92008

Phone: 562-676-5485

Fax: 760.918.9449

Email: scarmack@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description:
The proposed project would redevelop the existing civic center property for municipal reuse. Please include a 0.5-mile radius, as depicted in the attached map.



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2015. Long Beach Quadrangle. T5S, R13W, S1. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000
Feet
1:24,000

N

Project Location Map

Figure 1

Shannon Carmack

From: Shannon Carmack
Sent: Friday, April 10, 2015 12:37 PM
To: 'nahc@nahc.ca.gov'
Subject: Sacred Land File Request - Long Beach Civic Center
Attachments: SLF NAHC rqst.pdf

Good afternoon,

Attached is a SLF request for the Long Beach Civic Center Redevelopment Project. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
562 676 5485
www.rinconconsultants.com
Environmental Scientists Planners Engineers
Ranked "#1 Best Firm to Work For" – *CE News*

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FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

John Tommy Rosas
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
Email: tattnlaw@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Rosas:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A
Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Anthony Morales
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Morales:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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April 23, 2015

Sandonne Goad
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Goad:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Robert Dorame
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Dorame:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A
Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Bernie Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Acuna:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Carlsbad, California 92008

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April 23, 2015

Linda Candelaria
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Carlsbad, California 92008

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FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Andrew Salas
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Salas:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Carlsbad, California 92008

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FAX 918 9449

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www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Conrad Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Acuna:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

Sam Dunlap
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Rincon has not yet received the results of the SLF search, but is aware that the project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562-676-5485. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A
Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444
FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 23, 2015

LA City/County Native American Indian Commission
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Civic Center Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would include the construction of a new City Hall, a new Harbor Department administration building, a new main library, and a new commercial mixed use development, and the redevelopment of Lincoln Park in Long Beach (see enclosed map). In total, the project proposes six new buildings, three parking garages, and related infrastructure and landscaping.

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Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map

Shannon Carmack

From: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sunday, May 10, 2015 8:17 PM
To: Shannon Carmack
Cc: Christina Swindall Martinez. Kizh Gabrieleno; Tim Miguel.Kizh Gabrieleno; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; Martha Gonzalez. Kizh Gabrieleno
Subject: Cultural resources study for the long beach Civic Center project Los Angeles county , California

Dear Shannon Carmack
This email is in regards to your letter Dated April 23,2015 Long Beach Civic Center Project. As you may know the project location is with in an area of sensitivity, therefore we would like to request one of our tribal monitors be on site during any and all ground disturbances . Thank You Chairman Andrew Salas

Sent from my iPhone

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code 3CS	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** City Hall-Library Complex

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County: Los Angeles**

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Long Beach* **Date:** 2012 **T** 5S; **R** 13W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** 1**;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 333 W. Ocean Boulevard and 101 Pacific Avenue City: Long Beach Zip: 90802

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The City Hall-Library Complex is the centerpiece of the Long Beach Civic Center. The Late Modern-style complex includes the City Hall, Library and an integrated landscape that incorporates green spaces into the building design. These elements include terraced roof gardens with seating areas, stairs and walkways that connect each of the buildings. The buildings all face inward towards a tiled plaza featuring landscaped planters, informational kiosks, a clock tower and a bronze statue.

See continuation sheet, page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14 Government Buildings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View to the west ca. 1977
Source: Library Digital Archive, City of Long Beach

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1977, City of Long Beach

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Shannon Carmack
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 05/12/2015

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Long Beach Civic Center Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Rincon Consultants, May 2015.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☑Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

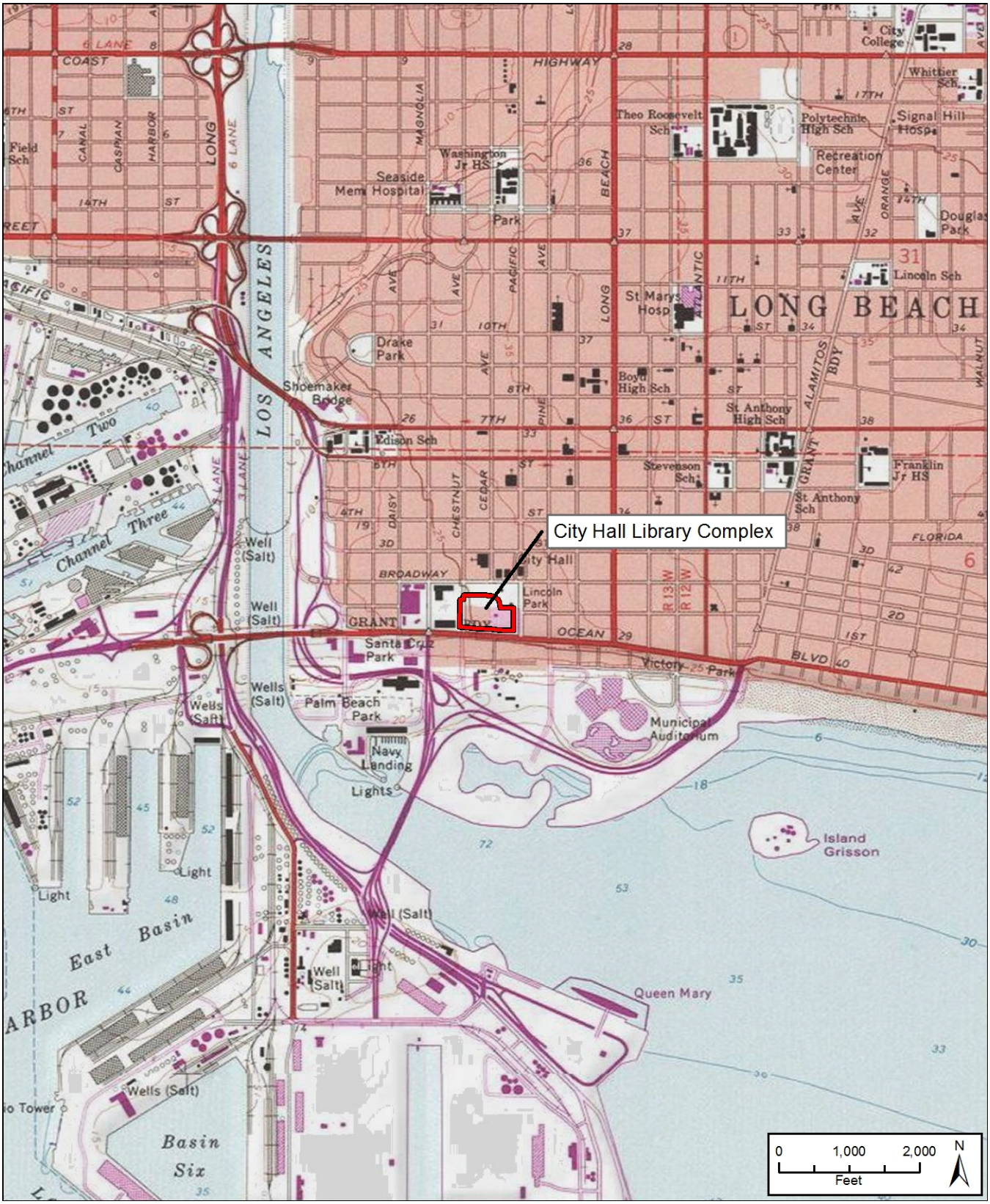
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** City Hall-Library Complex

***Map Name:** Long Beach, CA ***Scale:** 1: 24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2015 (electronic)



*Required information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 3CS

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) City Hall-Library Complex

B1. Historic Name: City Hall-Library
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Government buildings B4. Present Use: government buildings
***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Modern-style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed in 1977

***B7. Moved?** ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**
Other buildings, sites, and structures within Long Beach Civic Center- Long Beach Courthouse, Public Safety Building, Lincoln Park, and Broadway Parking Garage

B9a. Architect: Allied Architects b. Builder:
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Civic Development **Area:** City of Long Beach
Period of Significance: 1977 **Property Type:** Government building **Applicable Criteria:** 3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

By the early 1950s, it was clear that new infrastructure was desperately needed in a rapidly expanding post-war Long Beach. With a population of 322,000, the city was relying on outdated buildings spread across downtown and designed to accommodate significantly fewer residents. The City Hall was constructed in 1921, when the city population was 56,000, while the library, completed in 1909, was constructed to serve 17,800 residents. The city began actively developing a plan for a Civic Center that would consolidate these public services into a central location (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

Although city municipal services had always been located downtown, some community members preferred construction of a new civic center away from the urbanized coastline, believing the acquisition costs would be cheaper and the services would be more centrally located within the city. A proposed site bound by 37th Street to the north, 32nd Street to the south, Long Beach Boulevard west and Atlantic Avenue to the east, amongst a field of active oil wells was presented as the alternative to downtown. City officials disagreed with the so-called "Oil Field site," citing transportation and logistical concerns (Independent 1954).

In 1953, the Long Beach City Council accepted an offer from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to construct a new courthouse to serve Municipal and Superior Courts in Long Beach. The northeast corner of Ocean Boulevard and Magnolia Avenue was selected as the preferred site for the new building, near the existing city hall and library (Los Angeles Times 1953).

See Continuation Sheet, pages 4-7.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**
ASLA.com. 2015 "Peter E. Walker." Available at: http://www.asla.org/AwardRecipient.aspx?id=16126 Accessed May 10, 2015

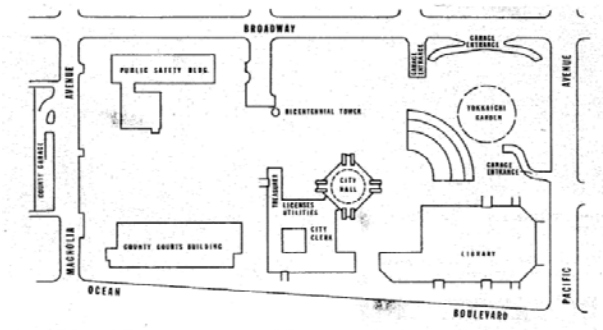
See Continuation Sheet 7 and 8.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants Inc.,

***Date of Evaluation:** May, 15 2015

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Recorded by: Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants, Inc. *Date: 5/12/15 ☑ Continuation ☐Update

*P3a. Description:

City Hall is a 15-story tower designed in the Late Modern-style. Rectangular in plan with a flat roof, the tower is a complex union of glass, aluminum and concrete that typifies the Late Modern style. The tower superstructure features glass curtain walls separated by intersecting girders that connect at each floor to pairs of detached pre-cast concrete columns that dominate each building corner. The recessed ground floor includes a curved glass curtain wall which opens to the city council chambers. The tower is situated towards the center of the Civic Center property. The primary entry is on the southeast facing elevation, through glass doors that face the tiled plaza and the raised berm area of Centennial Plaza.

The Library is a two story 135,000, square-foot building located east of the City Hall tower. Constructed of precast concrete and glass, the primary entry is on the north elevation from the Civic Center plaza. The building has a rectangular plan with a flat roof that serves as a roof garden. The rooftop garden features a complex design of rectangular planters, seating areas and walking paths. Large clerestory windows provide light into the central first floor space. Extending from the north roof level elevation is a curving foot bridge that connects the roof garden to the adjacent Centennial Plaza berm area.

Connecting at the southwest end of the tower is single-story building that was designed to house additional city agencies, including the gas department, city clerk and city treasurer. The building is rectangular in plan with entrances that face out towards the open plaza. Designed to complement the tower and library, these offices feature walls of glass and precast concrete beneath a garden roof complex featuring raised concrete garden beds, seating areas and pathways and that are all interconnected to the city hall tower, library and stadium. A series of large circular vent openings pierce through the pathway floors and provide natural light to the buildings at the plaza level.

Situated near the center of the Civic Center is the 100-foot bicentennial carillon clock tower, also designed by Allied Architects. Dedicated in November 1976, it was constructed at a cost of $150,000. The construction was financed through funds donated by Long Beach realtor-philanthropist Isabel Paterson as well as contributions by the city's bicentennial committee. The tower features an electronically amplified carillon that could be heard throughout the civic center property. A pair of 49-key keyboards could be moved to the base of the tower for open-air concerts

A 29 foot-tall Cor-ten steel statue, comprised of stacked geometric shapes resting on a raised concrete foundation is situated between the library and city hall tower (Photograph 8). Designed by Brough Miller and titled, 'Marlin' the statue was installed in the plaza in 1991 and is on permanent loan from the Kilroy Realty Company. The statue is part of a series of sculptures, with the remaining being located at the Kilroy Airport Center off Redondo Avenue in Long Beach.

*B10. Significance: Continued.

In 1956, the voters approved funding for the new Public Safety Building, which would consolidate police and fire department resources in a modern, expanded facility. Architects Frances J. Heusel with assistance by Killingsworth, Brady and Smith were commissioned to design the new building. Heusel was also tasked to design the new Courthouse, with assistance by Kenneth Wing Sr. The city evidently favored local firms when selecting the architects for both projects. Like the Courthouse and Public Safety buildings, many of the city's larger-scale projects were constructed through multi-firm partnerships. Although somewhat unusual amongst other southern California cities, Long Beach's history of architectural collaboration was borne out of necessity, as many of the local firms simply did not have the resources to complete larger projects on their own (Ivers 2014).

Francis Heusel (1906-1968) was born in Detroit Michigan and received his degree in architecture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1931. He began practicing architecture in 1938. He later formed a partnership with Frank Homolka in 1960, just prior to the completion of the Long Beach Courthouse. Heusel, Homolka & Associates would later design the addition made to the Long Beach courthouse in 1971 as well as many other buildings in Long Beach including the Water Department Administration building and St. Luke's Church. Homolka would later continue on to complete the City Hall Library Complex as part of Allied Architects.

Kenneth S. Wing (1903-1987), attended high school in Long Beach and graduated from the University of Southern California (USC) School of Architecture. One of the city's most prolific and celebrated architects, Wing's local projects includes the Long Beach Arena; the Southern California Edison Building and the renovation of the historic Bixby Ranch in Los Cerritos.

See Continuation Sheet, Page 5.

***B10. Significance:**

Edward A. Killingsworth (1917- 2004) earned his architecture degree from USC in 1940, also receiving a special award from the American Institute of Architects for his outstanding academic record. In 1945, he was hired as a draftsman in the office of Long Beach architect Kenneth S. Wing. By 1953, Killingsworth had formed his own practice, teaming with Jules Brady (1908-1996). Killingsworth is most widely recognized for his work on the Case Study House Program, being one of only two architects to receive four commissions through the program; the other being famed Modern architect Richard Neutra. Architectural photographer Julius Schulman described Killingsworth's Case Study House # 25 (1962, the Frank House), as "the most successful of all the Case Study houses."(Woo 2004).

By 1958, a citywide master plan was drafted that included a new vision for the Civic Center. In addition to a new city hall and library, the plan envisioned space for a museum and other municipal facilities with "…gardens, open grass spaces, terraces, reflecting pools, shrubs and tree plantings, to provide beautiful vistas between the buildings and unite the entire area with Lincoln Park" (City of Long Beach 1958). The master plan maintained that a cohesive plan for the Civic Center, in downtown Long Beach was absolutely essential to the success of the municipal redevelopment, stating,

> The Civic Center should be immediately contiguous to the Central Business District, but in no case within it nor in the path of its expanding growth. The governmental administration center is part of the Business District – not a thing apart. The development, therefore must be integrated with the District as a whole. The uses of buildings in a civic center are completely compatible. Likewise, the uses which tend to cluster around the center also compatible. A complete civic center adds materially to the stabilization of uses and activities within the entire downtown area (City of Long Beach 1958).

The Public Safety Building was dedicated on March 1, 1960 in an elaborate ceremony attended by hundreds of residents and city officials. At the time of its construction, the building was celebrated for representing a new era in city development, being the first new municipal construction in three decades (Independent-Press Telegram 1960b). The building was constructed by Twaits-Wittenburg Co. who constructed municipal projects throughout southern California, including the City of Los Angeles's Parker Center (1954) and the City of Los Angeles Hall of Records (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

The Long Beach Courthouse was completed several months later, in December 1960. The building featured many of the latest modern conveniences for the staff and visitors such as air conditioning, full-service cafeteria, and elevators and escalators (Maddock 1960). Designed to complement the Public Safety Building, both buildings reflected the Corporate International style, which evolved from the innovative designs of prominent German architect Ludwig Mies Van de Rohe in the 1920s. According to David Gebhard and Robert Winter in A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California, Mies Van de Rohe's designs could be described as, "The concept of clothing a building in a moduled, thin metal paneled and glass skin independent of the structural skeleton" (Gebhard and Winter 1977).

Despite the overwhelming support for the Courthouse and Public Safety buildings, completion of the remaining civic center plan stalled through the 1960s. Voters repeatedly rejected proposed city-issued bonds to develop a new city hall and library, to the frustration of city officials (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

In 1960, the city authorized the construction of a subterranean Lincoln parking garage. The project was unique for the time, as it was funded by downtown business leaders through private bonds. In the agreement between the city and the Long Beach Lincoln Park Parking Corporation, an association of downtown business owners, the garage would be operated by an outside lessee as a non-profit. All revenues collected through parking fees would be first used to pay down the construction costs, with surplus funds going to the city. Costs to replace the park on top of the below grade garage structure would be divided between the city and the parking corporation. The city received over 1,000 protests from downtown residents, particularly from the elderly who frequented the roque and shuffleboard courts. In spite of objections, the city proceeded with the planned development (Independent Press Telegram 1960a and 1960b).

The north half of Lincoln Park was redeveloped on top of the subterranean parking structure as promised, complete with lawn, pathways and ball courts. At the center of the park was a 140-foot diameter circle featuring landscaping elements including trees, bushes, rocks and a reflecting pond, all with a nonspecific Asian influence. After construction was already underway, it was decided that the park would be dedicated as the Yokkaichi Garden, to honor the Japanese sister city of Long Beach. To avoid offending the Yokkaichi representatives at the dedication ceremony, city officials quickly sought guidance from members of the Japanese American Citizens League to correct some of the more apparent cultural inaccuracies of the landscape features (Independent Press Telegram 1964). **See Continuation Sheet Page 6.**

***B10. Significance: Continued**

Despite aggressive advertising in the local newspapers, the parking garage never turned a profit. By 1969, the Long Beach Lincoln Park Parking Corporation had defaulted on the loans and was reporting an annual net loss of over $100,000 (Brackenbury 1968 and 1969).

Outside of an addition to the Courthouse which added a 60,000 square foot east wing to the building, few changes occurred within the Civic Center property again until the late 1960s, when the city re-energized discussions to construct a city hall and library (Los Angeles Times 1965, Gore 1976). In 1969, the City Council selected Allied Architects to develop plans for the project. Returning to the custom of utilizing a team of local architects to design municipal projects, Allied Architects was a consortium comprising Hugh and Donald Gibbs, Frank Homolka, Killingsworth, Brady and Associates, Kenneth S. Wing Jr. and Sr. and Landscape Architect, Peter Walker (Gore 1976).

A new addition to the Civic Center project was the firm Gibbs and Gibbs. Also local architects, father Hugh opened the Long Beach firm in 1934 and Donald joined in 1961, following his graduation from USC. Together, Gibbs and Gibbs designed numerous local buildings, including the Galaxy Towers (1967), the Portofino (1962), the Terrace Theater (1978) and their office building on Long Beach Boulevard (1963) (Gibbs 2014).

Peter Walker of Sasaki, Walker and Associates was brought into the team to assist with the landscape design elements. The firm was established in 1957 in Watertown, Massachusetts, by Hideo Sasaki and Peter Walker. Sasaki was chairman of the landscape architecture department of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design and Walker was his pupil. Walker is widely recognized as a "veteran designer of corporate campuses and estates"(Mozingo 2011). In 2004 he received the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Medal, which honors those whose "lifetime achievements and contributions to the profession have had a unique and lasting impact on the welfare of the public and the environment." His most widely recognized projects include Transbay Transit Center, San Francisco, California, Constitution Gardens: Washington, D.C. and the World Trade Center Memorial at Ground Zero, New York (ASLA.com 2015).

The Allied Architects design called for a 14-story tower, overlooking a complex of single-story buildings including a library and offices. The new buildings would have flat roofs with landscaping to provide additional green space. Incorporating the existing Public Safety Building and Civic Center into the complex, Chestnut and Cedar Avenues between Broadway and Ocean Boulevards would be closed off, to create a civic center "super block." An art museum was also proposed for the site, to be completed after the initial construction (Independent 1971; Brackenbury 1972).

In early 1973, the Civic Center Authority, established through a joint powers agreement between the City and County issued a $38 million bond for the project and the project broke ground later that year (Gore 1976). The new design was applauded as a "distinctive architectural symbol of Long Beach and its role as the International City" (Brackenbury 1976).

The City Hall-Library Complex was designed in the Late Modern style, which emerged during the 1970s as an update to the earlier Modern aesthetic. Characterized by the application of concrete, glass and metal, the style featured minimal ornamentation, flat roofs, and organic geometric lines. The Late Modern design was largely applied in high-rise construction, such as City Hall; however the style was also adapted for low-rise buildings and applied for residential uses as well as schools, shopping centers and other institutional as evident in the Library.

City Hall's impressive 250-seat City Council chamber was constructed near the plaza entrance and designed with glass expanses to provide ground-floor views into the meeting hall and featured stadium seating which sloped below ground level towards the crescent shaped desk council. The council chamber design also incorporated advanced accessibility features including a plaza-level platform with microphones so that residents unable to walk down to the dais could address the council from the main level. The expansive library building, with its second floor set below grade featured 135,000 square feet of study areas and meeting halls, all punctuated by light wells, clerestory windows and atriums that let in the natural light from the roof and plazas. The elaborate series of rooftop gardens with concrete planters and grass berms connected the building masses and provided a unified, landscaped space. Architect Donald Gibbs credited the design influence for the City-Hall and Library complex to two award-winning Late-Modern buildings; the Knights of Columbus Building in New Haven, Connecticut and the Oakland Museum of California, both of which were completed in 1969 and designed by Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo of KRJDA and Associates (Gibbs 2014).

The new City Hall and Library Complex was dedicated on July 4, 1976, despite the fact that the project was still not complete. It was dedicated the Burton W. Chace Civic Center, in honor of the former mayor and district supervisor who died in a car accident in 1972 (Sherman 1976). **See Continuation Sheet, Page 7.**

***B10. Significance: Continued**

Despite the celebrated opening, the new Civic Center was plagued with design and construction flaws, resulting in significant project delays and costly redesigns, prompting the City to consider suing Allied Architects for overrun costs in excess of $1 million. A series of 108 decorative triangular landings situated between the glass walls and concrete towers were criticized for being "pigeon roosts" and requiring the city to purchase $70k worth of special window-washing equipment. The heating and cooling system installed in the building was found to be very costly to operate, as design and construction began prior to the 1974 energy crisis. The budget department estimated the heating and cooling system in the new City Hall would cost $625k to operate annually, in contrast to the $60k they were spending at the time (Gore 1976).

And unlike the rooftop park on the Oakland Museum, the Library park areas never attracted sufficient visitors to gain local appreciation. The space lacked activities to attract visitors and the variation in rooflines and landscaping gave the rooftop areas a reputation of being unsafe. Eventually, the landscaped rooftop and berms areas began to leak prompting the City to abandon the landscaping and close off the areas off to the public. To reduce the weight of the roof the landscaping and soil within the concrete planters and berms was eliminated, leaving the exposed concrete shell as it appears today (Gibbs 2014).

Completed in 1977 by Allied Architects, the Long Beach City Hall-Library Complex is an intact example of Late Modern architecture that retains integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, association and location. The complex appears eligible for individual listing in the CRHR as well as a contributor to a Civic Center Historic District under Criterion 3 within the context of the architectural evolution of Long Beach. Although the City Hall-Library Complex is less than 50 years in age (constructed in 1977) the complex is one of a limited number of fine examples of the Late Modern Style of architecture remaining in the city. Designed by a consortium of local architects that consisted of Hugh and Donald Gibbs, Frank Homolka, Killingsworth, Brady and Associates, and Kenneth S. Wing Jr. and Sr. Each considered local masters in their own right, the complex is unique for its collaborative design amongst local architects and represents the collective work of a group of masters. The Library rooftop design contributions of master landscape architect Peter Walker also contribute to the significance and eligibility of the complex. Designed in fulfillment of the goals of centralization outlined in the 1950s Civic Center Master Plan, the City Hall-Library Complex represents the final completed element of the project.

Although completion of the Civic Center took over two decades to complete and deviates from the original 1950s design layout, the buildings within the Civic Center represent a distinct grouping of civic and governmental properties united historically by plan and physical development. However, the alterations to the Public Safety Building and Lincoln Park and construction of the Broadway Parking Garage have reduced the overall integrity of the site and weakened its cohesive overall identity, making it ineligible for consideration as a CRHR or locally eligible historic district.

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See Continuation Sheet, Page 8.

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*Recorded by: Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants, Inc. *Date: 5/12/2015 ☐ Continuation ☒Update

The Long Beach Courthouse was surveyed on May 12, 2015 and appears to be in a similar to condition to what is described in the original resource record. Although fencing has been installed around the entire building, there are no visible alterations and the exterior of the building remains in the same fair physical condition.

Courthouse, view to the northwest. 5/12/2015

State of California— The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI
Trinomial #
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 415 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802

P1. Other Identifier: Long Beach Courthouse

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T ;R ; ¼of ¼ of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address 415 West Ocean Boulevard City Long Beach Zip 90802

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone ; mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This is an eleven-story courthouse building, nearly symmetrical in appearance, with a rectangular floor plan. The north and south elevations are divided by 16 bays. The steel-framed courthouse, constructed in the Corporate International style, has a flat roof. The building is framed in steel and has curtain walls made of glass glazing and blue porcelain-enamel panels set in aluminum frames; solid walls of precast concrete inlaid with quartz aggregate are located on the west and east elevations. The first floor is recessed and has squared columns making the building appear as if were standing on stilts. The main entrance is located within this recessed walkway and it is used by the general public; a private entrance for lawyers, judges, law enforcement, and the like, is located on the north elevation. There is a staircase located on the southeast section of the building and it is encased by glass. The pedestrian walkways are made of terrazzo flooring. There are raised concrete planters and ground level planting areas on the west, east and south elevations.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.):

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View facing north-east at south-facing façade. August 13, 2008

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1960, "Warren Dedicates New Long Beach Courthouse" *LA Times* 21 Dec 1960

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by: Name, affiliation, and address)
L. Carias
430 N. Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107

*P9. Date Recorded: Sept. 22, 2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
"New Long Beach Courthouse Initial Study" Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Pasadena, CA October 2008.

*Attachments: NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure & Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photographic Record ☐ Other (List)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

B1. Historic Name: Long Beach Courthouse
B2. Common Name: Long Beach Courthouse
B3. Original Use: Courthouse B4. Present Use: Courthouse
*B5. **Architectural Style** Corporate International
*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The construction for the courthouse began in 1958 and was completed in 1960. A 170,000 square foot east wing was added and completed in 1971.
*B7. **Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
*B8. **Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Kenneth S. Wing and Francis J. Heusel b. Builder: Robert E. McKee General Contractors, Inc.
*B10. **Significance: Theme** Architecture - Corporate International style **Area** Long Beach
Period of Significance: 1958-present **Property Type:** HP 14. Government building **Applicable Criteria:** CR: 3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Long Beach Courthouse is architecturally significant as a well-articulated example of the Corporate International Style, a building type that reached its fullest expression in the 1960s and was prevalent in Southern California. The Long Beach Courthouse also is a representative example of the work of master modern architect, Kenneth S. Wing, who's distinguished career spanned some sixty years in Long Beach.

The evolution of the City of Long Beach began with the arrival of Spanish explores and missionaries in the late 18th century. Mission San Gabriel Archangel, originally founded in what is now Montebello, was awarded jurisdiction over most of this region after its establishment in 1771. Ten years later, the Pobladores, a group of 12 families from present-day Mexico, founded a community in what is now downtown Los Angeles. During the Spanish and subsequent Mexican reign over Alta California, the southern portion of present-day County of Los Angeles was held in a variety of land grants. In 1784, Juan Manuel Nieto, a Spanish soldier, had been granted 300,000 acres (an amount reduced in 1790 to 167,000 acres) to reward his military service. After his death in 1804, the land became the property of his heirs; in 1834, it was divided into five smaller ranchos, including Rancho Los Alamitos and Rancho Los Cerritos. These two ranchos spanned the majority of what now comprises the City of Long Beach; Alamitos Avenue along the eastern edge of the study area traces the boundary that separated the two ranchos.

Long Beach (originally Willmore City) was founded in 1881 from a small portion of the Rancho Los Cerritos as William Willmore's American Colony project. The southern manager for the California Immigrant Union, Willmore was a promoter not

(continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
*B12. **References:** See page XXX

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Laura G. Carias
430 North Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 90280

*Date of Evaluation: September 22, 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***B10. Significance (continued from page 2):**

only of local real estate but also of the Southern California lifestyle, a concept that was initially overstated but ultimately lasting.[1] Willmore City was touted as a healthful seaside resort in newspapers throughout the country. Despite extensive marketing, Willmore's days as a promoter of the Southern California lifestyle were not successful, and Jotham Bixby resumed ownership by default in 1884. Bixby sold the town to a new syndicate called the Long Beach Land and Water Company, who changed the colony's name to Long Beach and took ownership in 1887.[2]

Long Beach promoters and business people sought to attract newcomers from other local cities, some of which exceeded the city's population by thousands and even tens of thousands. This goal was assisted by the availability of local rail transportation. Trains had been serving the general area since 1869, when Phineas Banning constructed a 22-mile railway from Los Angeles to San Pedro. In 1891, the Long Beach City Council allowed the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company to install a rail line along Ocean Avenue to connect Long Beach with Los Angeles.[3] By 1898, Southern Pacific had taken over the Long Beach Railroad line along Second Street at Pacific Avenue. From 1895 to 1902, the geographic boundary of most development within Long Beach expanded northwest to Anaheim Street (north) and Monterey Avenue (west) to accommodate the growing population, which had increased to approximately 4,000 residents.

In 1905, the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company purchased the 800 acres of marshland that had been included in the original sale of the town to the Long Beach Development Company (1887) and began to improve the area in preparation for shipping. Beginning in 1906, the San Gabriel River was dredged, and a 1,400-foot turning basin and three channels were created.[4] A 500-foot-long municipal wharf was constructed on Channel 3 in 1911, and the Port of Long Beach opened in June 1911. The harbor ultimately played a role in wartime shipping, including the transportation of ships, food, clothing, and munitions, as well as the construction of ships and submarines, among the many other World War I support efforts in which Long Beach residents engaged. The following year, Long Beach and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permanently established regular navigation between the Los Angeles and Long Beach inner harbors by improving the Cerritos Channel.[5,6]

A series of annexations to Long Beach in the 1900s, including the absorption of Alamitos Beach (1905) to the east, Carroll Park (1908), and Belmont Heights (1911), and convenient transportation, seaside amenities, and a burgeoning harbor industry, helped increase the permanent local population.[7,8] Sanborn maps indicate that, from 1902 to 1905, Long Beach's population tripled, from approximately 4,000 to 12,000. By 1910, the population was 17,809,[9] and the city had expanded to approximately 10 square miles.[10]

(continued page 4)

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[1] McWilliams, Carey. 1946. *Southern California: An Island on the Land*, pp. 96, 119. Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith.

[2] Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*, p. 63. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.

[3] Johnson Heumann Research Associates. 1988. *Expanded Downtown Long Beach Historic Survey, Final Report*, p. 13. City of Long Beach, Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[4] Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*, p. 63. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.

[5] Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*, p. 64. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.

[6] Berner, Loretta. 1990. "A Step Back in Time." In *Shades of the Past. Journal of the Historical Society of Long Beach*, p. 67. Edited by Lorette Berner. Long Beach, CA.

[7] Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*, p. 23. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

[8] Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*, p. 63. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.

[9] U.S. Census Bureau. 1910. Census records for the City of Long Beach. On file, City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[10] Harshbarger, Tom. Spring 1999. "History in a Seashell." *California State University Long Beach, University Magazine Online*, 3(1). Available at: http://www.csulb.edu

Primary #
HRI

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 415 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802

Recorded By: Laura G. Carias Date: Sept. 22, 2008 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Significance (continued from page3):**

In 1921, the discovery of oil in Signal Hill by the Shell Oil Company brought radical changes to Long Beach, as the ownership, production, and sale of oil became the city's primary economic industry.[11] The field in Signal Hill proved remarkably rich in oil producing 859 million barrels of oil and more than 100 million cubic feet of natural gas in the first 50 years. Speculators, promoters, and experienced oilmen descended on Signal Hill, competing for mineral leases.[12] Although Signal Hill was an unincorporated island within the City of Long Beach, the building boom resulting from the area's oil production had a dramatic effect on Long Beach's population.[13] From 1920 to 1925, the population more than doubled, growing from 55,000 in 1920 to an estimated 135,000 in 1925.[14,15] This population boom continued until 1929 and the stock market crash which led the country into the Great Depression. Although development slowed significantly after the crash, as it did in communities across the country, so too did the rate of population increase in the late 1920s, slowing new construction.

In March 1933, the City of Long Beach was hit by a magnitude 6.3 earthquake that toppled masonry buildings, shook houses and apartments off their foundations, damaged and destroyed schools and churches, and disabled the city's natural gas service. Reconstruction was financed with federal reconstruction grants and loans, which, coupled with the activity generated through rebuilding, rejuvenated the local economy.[16] Many buildings that were repaired or reconstructed during this period incorporated the Art Deco or Streamline Moderne styles popular at the time. In 1935, funding provided by the federal Works Progress Administration (which later became the Works Projects Administration, WPA) was used to build and improve parks and transportation facilities, as well as civic and recreational buildings throughout the city.

In 1936, oil was struck again—this time at the Wilmington Oil Field near the Long Beach Harbor. In the late 1930s, the defense industry continued to establish a strong presence in the area with the opening of Reeves Field (1937) on Terminal Island, the first permanent naval base in Long Beach. Soon thereafter, air transportation emerged which further boosted the importance of the local defense industry.
In 1919, aviation pioneer Earl Daugherty had established his own airport in the north part of the city, and in 1924, moved his airfield to the present site of the Long Beach Municipal Airport after persuading the city to designate the land.[17,18] The location and scale of the Long Beach Airport was a deciding factor in the selection of Long Beach by the Douglas Aircraft Company for a new production plant. Construction on the 242-acre facility began in November 1940 and concluded in August 1942 before the United States entered World War II.

In the immediate aftermath of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the city became involved in the war effort. The federal government constructed the Roosevelt Naval Base, Naval Shipyard, and Naval Hospital on Terminal Island. Douglas Aircraft established a hiring office on American Avenue (now Long Beach Boulevard). By the eve of World War II, the local economy

(continued on page 4)

[11] Robinson, W.W. 1948. *Long Beach: A Calendar of Events in the Making of a City*, p. 14. Reprinted by: Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, CA. Available at: City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[12] Berner, Loretta. 1995. "Al Brown Remembers the Pike." In *Shades of the Past. Journal of the Historical Society of Long Beach*, pp. 18-19. Edited by Loretta Berner. Long Beach, CA.

[13] Robinson, W.W. 1948. *Long Beach: A Calendar of Events in the Making of a City*, p. 14. Reprinted by: Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, CA. Available at: City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[14] Johnson Heumann Research Associates. 1988. *Expanded Downtown Long Beach Historic Survey, Final Report*, p. 14. City of Long Beach, Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[15] U.S. Census Bureau. 1920. Census records for the City of Long Beach. On file, City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[16] Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*, p. 31. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

[17] League of Women Voters. 1980. *Long Beach: From Rancho to Renewal*, p. 15. On file, City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

[18] Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*, p. 28. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

***B10. Significance (continued from page 4):**

had been invigorated, but the volume of wartime defense industry production in Long Beach served to fully restore the economy. The war effort had infused Long Beach with employment, economic resources, and people, and brought tourists back to the Pike.[19] By January 1941, Long Beach's population had increased to 164,271, a population increase of 22,239 from 1931.[20] Although much of the increase could be credited to the military personal moving into the area, there was also an influx of individuals and families drawn to Long Beach's promise of a large business district next to the sea.

In the late 1940s, the Los Altos area in the eastern portion of Long Beach transitioned from agricultural to residential uses. In the early 1950s, Bixby Knolls, a suburban shopping center, was developed, followed by the Lakewood Center. The subdivision of Ranchos Los Alamitos was completed by John Bixby's grandchildren, and the Alamitos Bay Marine was begun in 1954. In the postwar period, Long Beach was forced to address a growing problem in its downtown area—subsidence at the harbor. The problem, which had been identified before World War II, had been exacerbated by the development of the Wilmington Oil Field in 1936. The city had been sinking at a slow rate. Damage to harbor buildings, streets, railroad tracks, and underground systems was extensive. A $90 million dollar tidelands restoration program, funded by the State Tidelands Fund, began in 1953 and concluded successfully in 1958.[21] Earlier claims of inappropriate use of Tidelands Funds (which had resulted in lawsuits and much unfavorable publicity) are blamed by some to have caused the delayed economic recovery of downtown and the shoreline.[22]

Further hampering economic growth downtown was the postwar decrease in tourism. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, the addition of major tourist attractions, such as Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm in neighboring communities, began to draw visitors away from Long Beach and caused its own residents to seek diversion in other Southern California cities. And in a trend felt by many U.S. cities in the postwar period, Long Beach's downtown suffered an economic downturn with the growth of the suburbs; many downtown buildings deteriorated from benign neglect, and many others were demolished to make way for urban renewal projects. Downtown property owners were concerned about the future of their investments, as redevelopment was not yet a priority.

The Long Beach Courthouse

The City of Long Beach established its first informal courthouse in 1888 which consisted of fold up chairs in a market. By 1925, the city had its first municipal court, and by 1929, it also served as a branch for the Los Angeles County Superior Court.[23] (This was the first court branch to serve any Superior Court within California.[24]) The population boom following World War II, prompted Long Beach to construct a more efficient courthouse building, and by 1953, the Long Beach City Council had voted unanimously to accept an offer by the County Board of Supervisors to construct a $2 million courthouse. The courthouse, to be designed by architects Kenneth S. Wing and Francis Heusel, would serve the Municipal and Superior Courts.[25] In 1954, it was decided the location for the new building would be the northeast corner of Ocean Boulevard and Magnolia Avenue. Opposition to the location came from many community members who felt it was best to construct the courthouse away from downtown Long Beach because the acquisition costs would be cheaper and the courthouse would be centrally located within the city. The City believed placing the courthouse downtown would eliminate worrying about transportation issues due to the volume traffic it would bring.[26]

(continued on page 6)

[19] Berner, Loretta. 1995. "Al Brown Remembers the Pike." In *Shades of the Past. Journal of the Historical Society of Long Beach*, p. 6. Edited by Loretta Berner. Long Beach, CA.

[20] "Los Angeles County." 2 January 1941. *Los Angeles Times*, D5.

[21] Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*, p. 40. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

[22] Mullio, Cara, and Jennifer Volland. 2004. *Long Beach Architecture: The Unexpected Metropolis*, p. 24. Santa Monica, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls.

[23] "Courts to Sit in Long Beach" *Los Angeles Times*. 28 Feb 1929. A9.

[24] Simon, Renee B. "Courts Come of Age" *Press Telegram Southland* p. 7-9

[25] "Long Beach Approves Plan for Courthouse." *Los Angeles Times*. 26 Aug 1953. p 4.

[26] "site for New Long Beach Courthouse Stirs Battle" *Los Angeles Times* 4 Sep 1953 A22.

B10. Significance (continued from page 5):

The six-story structure was estimated to be 72,000 square feet in size and to cost $2,133,250. After modifications to the original plans in 1956, the courthouse was finally estimated to cost four million dollars with an overall size of 99,626 square feet.[27] The new plans included the courthouse as part of a civic center plan for the city of Long Beach, complete with a Public Safety building (being constructed at the same time) and a future city hall and library.[28] The architects also included many of the latest modern conveniences for the staff and visitors such as air conditioning, full-service cafeteria, and elevators and escalators.[29]

The new Long Beach Courthouse was scheduled to open in December of 1960 after two and half years of construction time, with a final cost of $6 million. The new building housed the Superior and Municipal Courts, County Clerk, Municipal court clerk, and district attorneys office. There was great excitement surrounding the modern design of the building which featured large windows inlaid with wire designed to cut the glare of the sun. Over one thousand people attended the opening ceremonies of the new Long Beach courthouse which featured Chief Justice Warren as guest speaker. Other speakers included Frank G. Bonelli, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Mayor Edwin W. Eade of Long Beach; Presiding Judge Joe Raycraft of South District Superior Court and Presiding Judge Lyman B. Sutter of Long Beach Municipal Court District.[30]

In 1964, an addition to the courthouse was being considered since the structure had been designed so a seventh floor could be added. The realized costs for such an addition were too large and instead, a wing to the east side of the building was designed by architects Heusel, Homolka & Associates and Kenneth S. Wing.[31] The 170,000 square foot east wing was completed in 1971 at final cost of $2.7 million dollars.

The Long Beach Courthouse was designed in the Corporate International Style which evolved from the innovative designs of prominent German architect Ludwig Mies Van de Rohe in the 1920s. According to David Gebhard and Robert Winter in *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California,* Mies Van de Rohe's designs could be described as, "The concept of clothing a building in a moduled, thin metal paneled and glass skin independent of the structural skeleton."[32] Many of his designs featured large glass curtain walls separated by thin metal elements set in rectilinear grids creating an overall uniform appearance. Mies Van der Rohe became well-known in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s due to his innovative modern commercial and residential projects. One of his most significant projects was the Seagram Building in New York which has much gained recognition as "the first weighty skyscraper to be completely enveloped in its glass window wall."[33]

The first example in the United States of the style which came to be known as the Corporate International Style is believed to be the 1952 Lever house in New York designed by the architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill.[34] The Corporate International Style promoted the ideas of the machine age in its prefabricated elements and borrowed many of its characteristics from the designs of Mies Van der Rohe, which included its weightless uniform appearance of glass windows inset in recliner grids, and overall fragile appearance usually enhanced by above ground stilts. By the late 1950s, numerous variations on the style were visible and its popularity continued well into the 1970s. The style became popular in Southern California and one of the most well known examples is the Xerox Building completed in 1968 in El Segundo by architects C. Ellwood Associates.

The architects responsible for the modern design of the Long Beach Courthouse were Kenneth S. Wing, in conjunction with Francis J. Heusel. The two architects were initially approached by the City of Long Beach in 1954 to design a modern building to serve as the first permanent courthouse site in the City's history. Although not much is known about Heusel, Wing had a long and distinguished career spanning some sixty years in Long Beach and became known for his modern designs.

(continued on page 7)

[27] "L.B. Courthouse Costs Doubled; Plan OKd" *Long Beach Independent* 18 Jul 1956.
[28] "County, Civic Units Rising" *Los Angeles Times* 25 Jan 1959 F18.
[29] Maddock, Don. "Courts and Offices in New Home Dec. 5" *Press Telegram* 22 Oct 1960.
[30] "Chief Justice Warren to Talk at Long Beach" *Los Angeles Times*. 2 Dec 1960: B9.
[31] "Board to Study County Building Expansion Plans" *Los Angeles Times*. 19 Dec 1965: G14.
[32] Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. 1977. *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & Southern California*. Peregrine Smith, Inc. Publishers. Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City. p. 705.
[33] Jencks, Charles. 1973. *Modern Movements in Architecture*. Penguin Books Publishers. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England. p. 100.
[34] Gebhard, David and Robert Winter. 1977. *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & Southern California*. Peregrine Smith, Inc. Publishers. Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City. p. 705.

Primary # _____
HRI _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 415 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802

Recorded By: Laura G. Carias Date: Sept. 22, 2008 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance (continued from page 6):

Kenneth S. Wing (1903-1987), a native of Colorado Springs, Colorado, moved with his family to Long Beach in 1918. He graduated from Poly High School and later from the University of Southern California (USC) School of Architecture. While still a student at USC, he designed the West Long Beach Day Nursery. In his early years, Wing designed several single-family residences for the Virginia Country Club, Bixby Knolls, Alamitos Heights, Rolling Hills and Palos Verdes Estates. He closed his firm to head the Los Angeles County's War Housing Department during World War II. Wing was known for his close attention to detail and he believed that he needed to know the needs of his client before beginning a project. He first designed the interior then created the exterior to reflect the element of the interior. Some of Wing's most significant Long Beach projects include the Long Beach Arena; the Southern California Edison Building; United California Bank; the Physical Education facility at California State University, Long Beach; David Starr Jordan High School; many homes in the Virginia Country Club and Bixby Knolls area; and the renovation of the historic Bixby Ranch in Los Cerritos.

Francis J. Heusel (1906-1968) began practicing architecture in 1938 and was a member of the American Institute of Architects. He formed a partnership with Frank Homolka in 1960, just before the Long Beach courthouse was completed. The firm Heusel, Homolka & Associates assisted in designing the addition made to the Long Beach courthouse in 1971 and designed several other buildings in Long Beach including Elks Lodge 888, Water Department headquarters

Significance:

This property was evaluated under the California Register of Historical Resources. In order to be listed on the California Register the property must meet one of the four criteria listed below:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1).
- Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2).
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3).
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion 4).

The Long Beach courthouse was determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 3.

Although the building has been altered, its exterior appearance still reflects its period of construction. An excellent example of the Corporate International style, the building retains integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, design, materials and workmanship. The building has retained most of its character-defining features: including its curtain wall construction and glass windows inset in recliner grids, recessed first floor and use of squared columns, terrazzo floors and windows and vertical surfaces on the same plane. The courthouse also represents the work of a master, Kenneth S. Wing, who worked extensively in the Long Beach area.

***B12. References:**

McWilliams, Carey. 1946. *Southern California: An Island on the Land.* Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith.

Weinman, Lois J., and Gary E. Stickel. 1978. *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey*. Prepared for: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles.

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League of Women Voters. 1980. *Long Beach: From Rancho to Renewal*. On file, City of Long Beach Office of Neighborhood and Historic Preservation.

Los Angeles County." 2 January 1941. *Los Angeles Times*, D5.

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"Long Beach Approves Plan for Courthouse." *Los Angeles Times*. 26 Aug 1953. p 4.

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Maddock, Don. "Courts and Offices in New Home Dec. 5" *Press Telegram* 22 Oct 1960.

"Chief Justice Warren to Talk at Long Beach" *Los Angeles Times*. 2 Dec 1960: B9.

"Board to Study County Building Expansion Plans" *Los Angeles Times*. 19 Dec 1965: G14.

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Jencks, Charles. 1973. *Modern Movements in Architecture*. Penguin Books Publishers. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England.

"L.B. Courthouse Costs Doubled; Plan OKd" *Long Beach Independent* 18 Jul 1956.

"County, Civic Units Rising" *Los Angeles Times* 25 Jan 1959 F18.

Primary # _____
HRI _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 415 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802

Recorded By: Laura G. Carias Date: Sept. 22, 2008 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Image 1: View facing northwest at south-facing façade

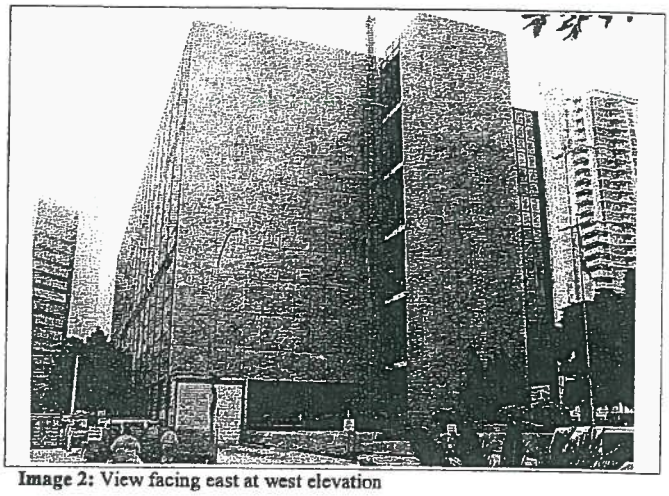


Image 2: View facing east at west elevation

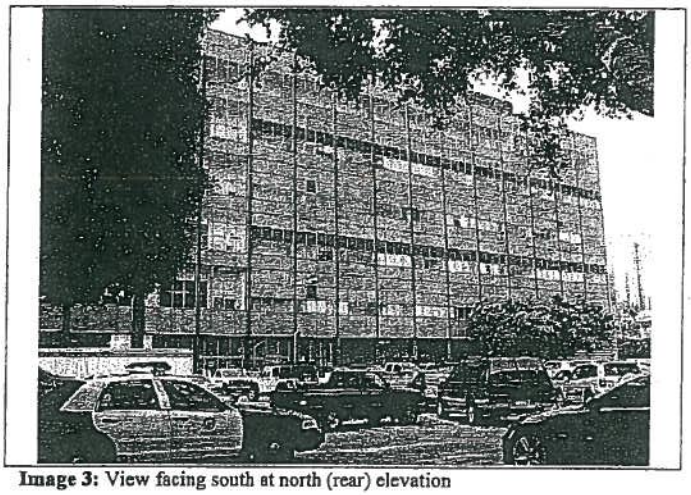


Image 3: View facing south at north (rear) elevation

Image

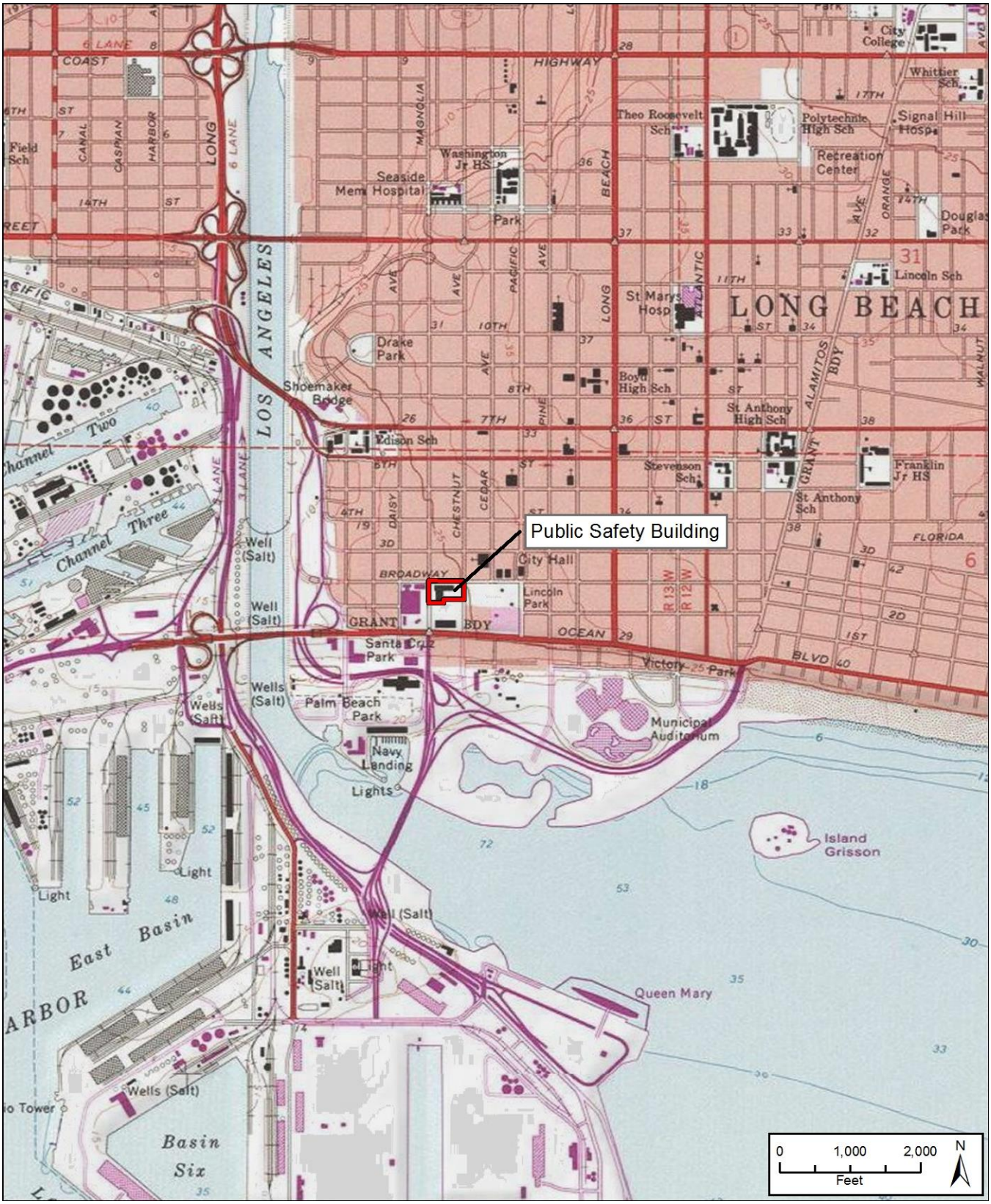
Image

Image

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Public Safety Building

***Map Name:** Long Beach, CA ***Scale:** 1: 24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2015 (electronic)



State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code 6Z	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Public Safety Building

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County: Los Angeles**

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Long Beach* **Date:** 2012 **T** 5S; **R** 13W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** 1**;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 400 W. Broadway City: Long Beach Zip: 90802

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Located at the northwest corner of the Civic Center is the Public Safety Building. Completed in 1960 in the Corporate International style, the Public Safety Building is one of the two original buildings constructed as part of the reimagined post-war Civic Center. The building is composed of two rectangular masses that form a roughly L-shaped plan. The larger northern segment is a 6-story mass with north and south elevation curtain walls boxed in by windowless west and east facades of concrete. The southern two-story segment has similar concrete walls, with three large bays for emergency vehicles on the western elevation. Originally the building superstructure rested on concrete piers with a recessed first floor of glass walls. Since its construction in 1960, the Public Safety Building has undergone significant alterations. The original recessed first floor's glass walls on the primary east and north entrances were completely replaced with concrete and extended out to be flush with the superstructure. These walls have been covered with slate and now have modern door and window openings on the north elevation. In addition, the original curtain walls located on the north and south elevations were replaced with a new energy efficient skin that does not resemble the original window patterning, material or design.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14 Government Buildings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View to the west, 5/12/15

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1960, City of Long Beach

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Shannon Carmack
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 05/12/2015

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Long Beach Civic Center Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Rincon Consultants, May 2015.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☑Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☑District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Public Safety Building

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Government building B4. Present Use: Government building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Corporate International style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed in 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**
Other buildings, sites, and structures within Long Beach Civic Center- City Hall-Library Complex, Long Beach Courthouse, Lincoln Park, and Parking Garage

B9a. Architect: Francis Heusel and Killingsworth, Brady and Smith b. Builder: Thwaits-Wittenburg Co.
***B10. Significance: Theme:** **Area:**
Period of Significance: **Property Type:** Government building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Public Safety Building was dedicated on March 1, 1960 in an elaborate ceremony attended by hundreds of residents and city officials. At the time of its construction, the building was celebrated for representing a new era in city development, being the first new municipal construction in three decades (Independent-Press Telegram 1960). The building was constructed by Twaits-Wittenburg Co. who constructed municipal projects throughout southern California, including the City of Los Angeles's Parker Center (1954) and the City of Los Angeles Hall of Records (Independent-Press Telegram 1955, Gore 1976).

See Continuation Sheet, page 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

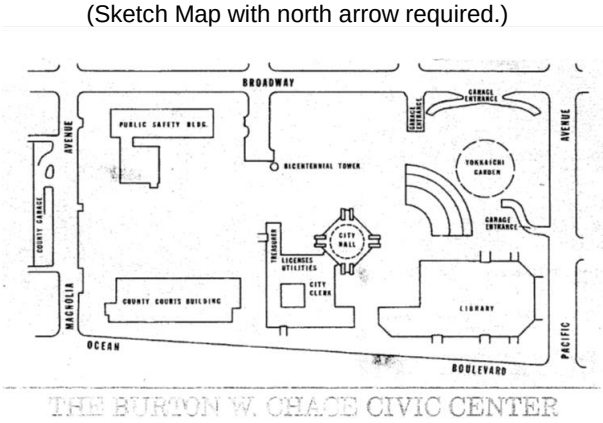
See Continuation Sheet, page 4.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** May, 15 2015

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*B10. Significance:

Completed in 1960, the Public Safety Building is one of the two original buildings constructed as part of the reimagined post-war Civic Center. The building was designed by local architects; Francis Heusel serving as principal designer with assistance by Killingsworth, Brady and Associates. Both architecture firms are widely recognized for their influence on mid-century southern California architecture. The building was designed in the Corporate International Style which evolved out of the innovative designs of prominent German architect Ludwig Mies Van de Rohe in the 1920s. Since its construction in 1960, the Public Safety Building has undergone significant alterations. The original recessed first floor's glass walls on the primary east and north entrances were completely replaced with concrete and extended out to be flush with the superstructure. These walls have been covered with slate and now have modern door and window openings. In addition, the original curtain walls located on the north and south elevations were replaced with a new energy efficient skin that does not resemble the original window patterning, material or design. While the western elevation remains relatively unchanged, the visible alterations on the remaining elevations have significantly reduced the integrity of materials, design, feeling and workmanship associate with the building as originally designed. Due to the described alterations, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to its original appearance.

The building is not eligible for listing in the California Register under any significance criteria as an individual resource or as a contributor to a historic district. As originally constructed, the building was an excellent example of the Corporate International Style, however recent alterations have significantly diminished the historic integrity of the building (Criterion 3) and it does not warrant further evaluation under Criteria 1 or 2 because it no longer retains integrity to convey its association with significant events or persons. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion 4. For the same reasons, the building also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a Landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). The Public Safety Building should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

*B12. References:

Independent Press Telegram. 1955."Safety Building Need Urgent Says Group" 25 December 1955. Newspapers.com. Accessed May 1, 2015.

Independent, Press-Telegram. 1960. "Park Users Hit Garage Proposal" 23 March 1960. Newspapers.com. Accessed May 1, 2015.

Gore, Robert.1976. "Appraisal of New City Hall Depends on Point of View" 31 October 1976. Newspapers.com. Accessed May 1, 2015

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Lincoln Park

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County: Los Angeles**

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Long Beach* **Date:** 2012 **T** 5S; **R** 13W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** 1**;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: n/a City: Long Beach Zip: 90802

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Once known as Pacific Park, this 4.9-acre park within the Civic Center has been continuously used as open space since 1888 (Sapphos 2009). It housed the Carnegie library from 1908 until 1972 when it was destroyed by fire. The current park layout was established in 1964, when the northern half of the original park was redeveloped following the construction of a subterranean parking structure. The southern half of the original park was later subsumed by the construction of the new library, thus reducing the original size of the park by half. To compensate for the loss of park space, the library roof features landscaped gardens and passive areas, however it is now considered part of the library and no longer part of Lincoln Park. The redesign included shuffleboard and roque courts, as well as construction of the Yokkaichi Garden, a tribute to Long Beach's Japanese sister city. Original garden elements included native Japanese trees and bushes, rocks and a shallow pool with walking bridge. A torii gate was added in 1989 and a plaque was installed in 1998. In 2013, the Yokkaichi Garden was relocated to Recreation Park and none of the original elements remain. In addition, the shuffleboard and roque courts were removed and replaced with lawn. The dog park, located at the north end of the park was added in 2009.

See continuation sheet, page 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14 Government Buildings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: View east, 5/12/2015

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1964, City of Long Beach

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Shannon Carmack
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 05/12/2015

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

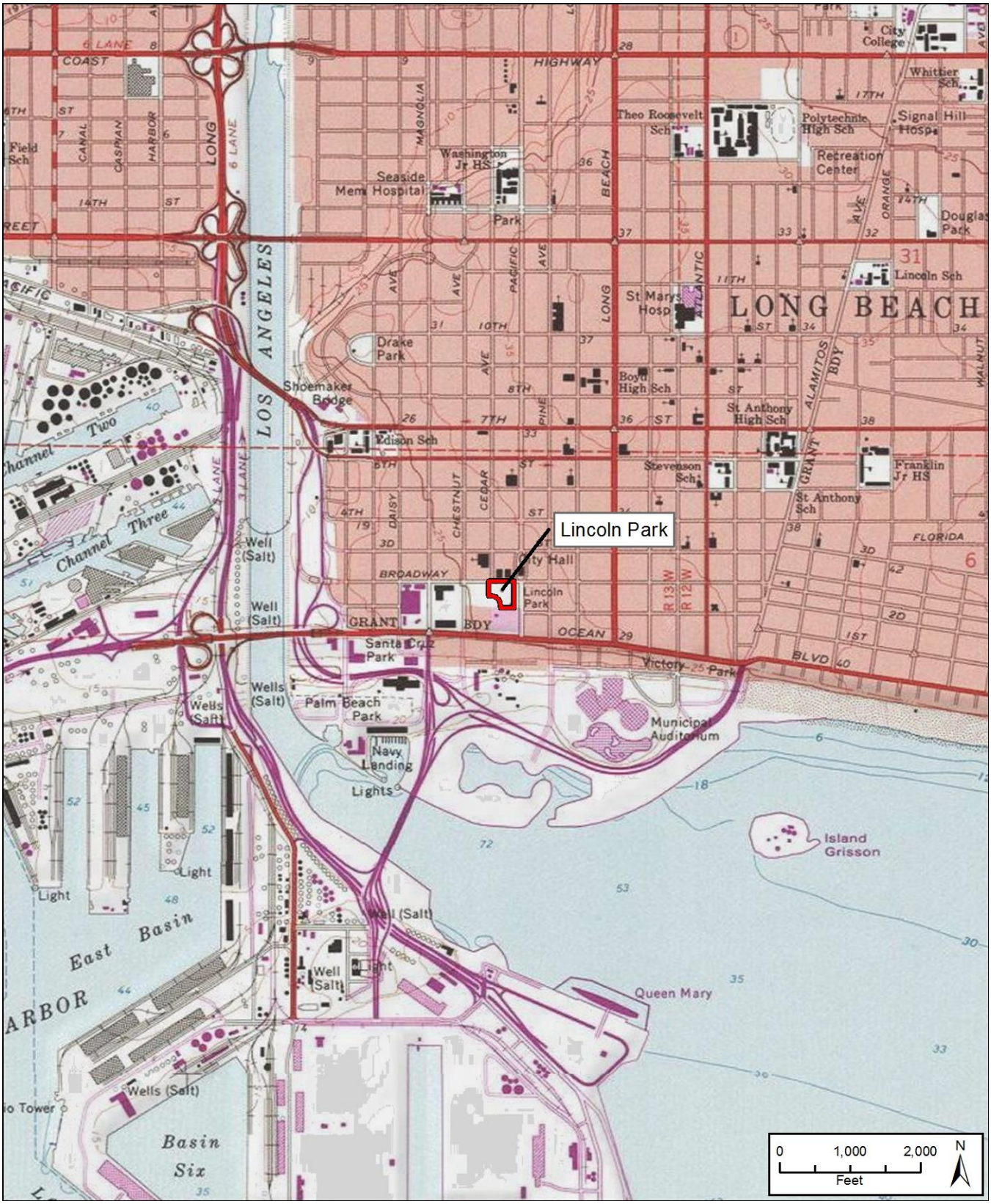
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Long Beach Civic Center Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Rincon Consultants, May 2015.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☑Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Lincoln Park

***Map Name:** Long Beach, CA ***Scale:** 1: 24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2015 (electronic)



Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Lincoln Park

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Open space B4. Present Use: Open space, public park
***B5. Architectural Style:**
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Continuously used as open space since 1888; current park layout established in 1964

***B7. Moved?** ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**
Other buildings, sites, and structures within Long Beach Civic Center- City Hall-Library Complex, Long Beach Courthouse, Public Safety Building, and Parking Garage

B9a. Architect: Allied Architects; Peter Walker b. Builder: .
***B10. Significance: Theme:** **Area:**
Period of Significance: **Property Type:** Public park **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Established first as a park in 1888, the existing 4.9-acre park footprint was reconstructed in 1964, following the completion of a subterranean parking garage which reduced the park size by half. Since its reconstruction, Lincoln Park has undergone significant alterations. The original Japanese garden at the center of the park was removed and relocated, leaving minimal remnants behind. In addition, the roque and shuffleboard courts were removed, and a dog park was added in 2009. Due to the described alterations, the park does not retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable to its 1964 appearance **See Continuation Sheet, page 4.**

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

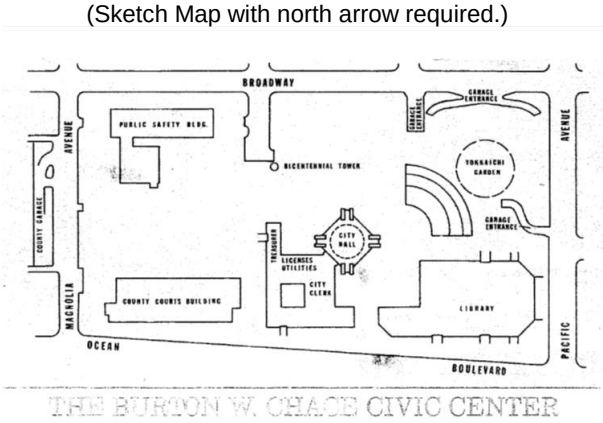
See Continuation Sheet, page 4.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** May, 15 2015

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information

*Recorded by: Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants, Inc. *Date: 5/12/15 ☑ Continuation ☐Update

***P3a. Description:** The Lincoln statue, located in the central plaza area that separates the northern green space from the rooftop garden area was originally brought to the park in 1915 when the park was dedicated to the Veterans of the Civil War. It was designed as a replica of Augustus Saint-Gaudens's famous bronze, "Abraham Lincoln: The Man" (1877) that is located in Chicago's Lincoln Park. The Long Beach version was constructed locally by the Brittain Monument Works (Schipske 2014). The statue was returned to the park following the construction of the City Hall-Library Complex.

*B10. Significance: Continued

Lincoln Park is not eligible for listing in the CRHR under any significance criteria as an individual resource or as a contributor to the Civic Center Historic District. Although the park dates to 1888, it retains none of the original landscaping elements from earlier periods of its history. The existing layout and landscaping are remnants from the 1964 period, however removal of park features have significantly diminished the historic integrity of the park (Criterion 3) and it does not warrant further evaluation under Criteria 1 or 2 because the park no longer retains integrity to convey its association with significant events or persons. No evidence was discovered to warrant consideration under Criterion 4. For the same reasons, the park also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). Lincoln Park should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

Although the park itself does not qualify for historic significance, the Lincoln Statue located at the southern border of the park has maintained a continued presence in the vicinity since 1915. While statue has been relocated over the years, it serves as the only remaining relic that dates to the city's first period of municipal growth and expansion. As an individual resource, the statue does not merit historic designation due to its relocation, however because of its age, excellent condition and history, the statue does warrant special consideration in local planning.

*B12. References:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2009. City of Long Beach Historic Context Statement. Prepared for City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building Office of Historic Preservation. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. On file at the City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building.

Schipske, Gerry. 2014. "Time to Return Civil War Cannon to Proper Site." Long Beach History. 23 April 2014. Available at: http://www.longbeachhistory.com/2014/04/time-to-return-civil-war-cannon-to.html Accessed May 1, 2015.

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Broadway Parking Garage

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County: Los Angeles**

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Long Beach* **Date:** 2012 **T** 5S; **R** 13W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** 1**;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: n/a City: Long Beach Zip: 90802

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

A modern three-story parking garage, constructed ca. 1980s is located at the northern center of the Civic Center property. The modest structure is rectangular in plan, with a flat roof that provides a fourth level of parking. It has precast concrete walls that mirror the board-formed pattern that appears throughout the City Hall-Library Complex.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14 Government Buildings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☑Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View northeast, 5/12/15

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1980s, City of Long Beach

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Shannon Carmack
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:** 05/12/2015

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

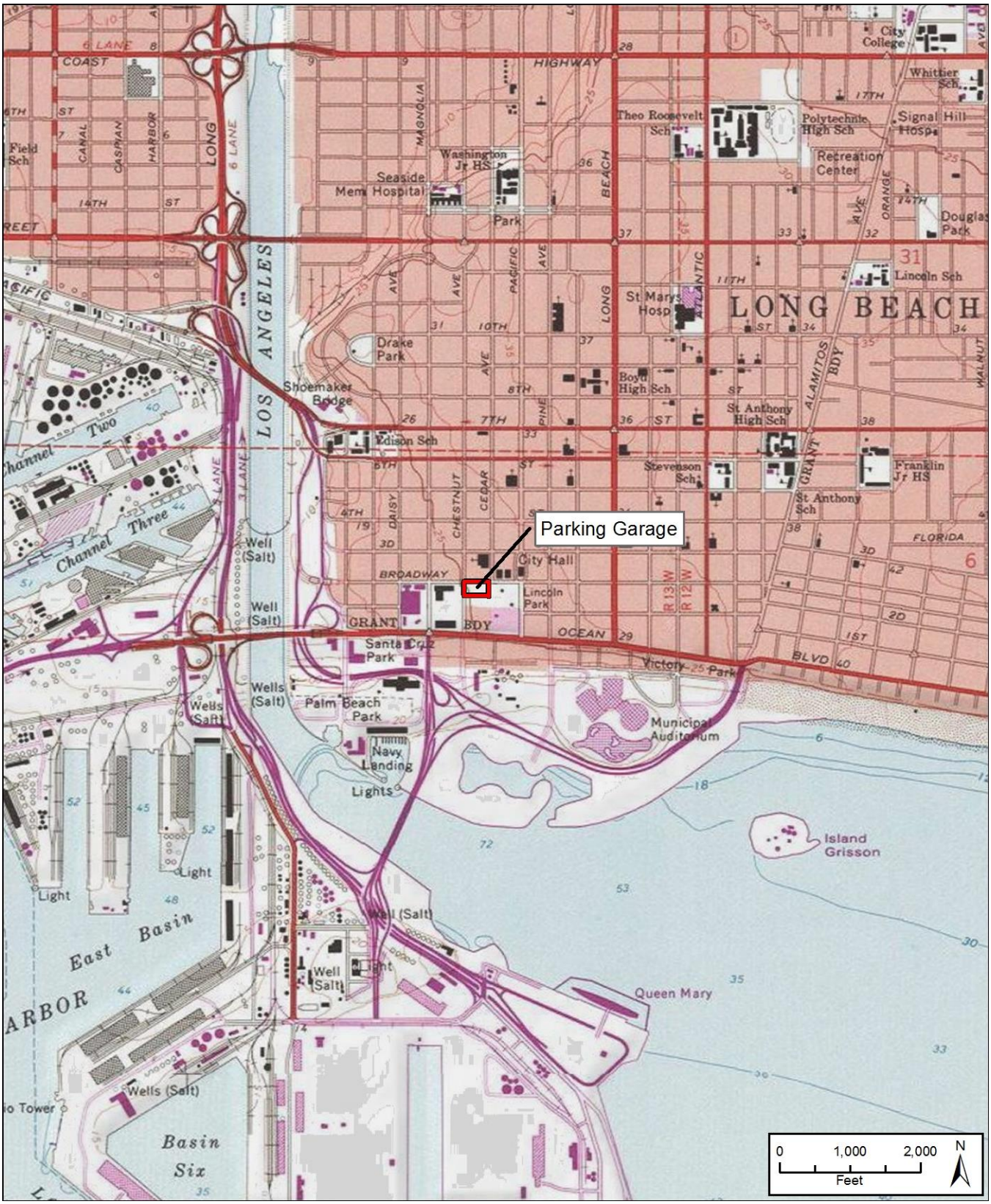
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") City of Long Beach Civic Center Project, City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California. Rincon Consultants, May 2015.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☑Continuation Sheet ☑Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** Broadway Parking Garage

***Map Name:** Long Beach, CA ***Scale:** 1: 24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2015 (electronic)



Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)Broadway Parking Garage

B1. Historic Name: Broadway Parking Garage
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Parking Garage B4. Present Use: Parking Garage
*B5. Architectural Style: utilitarian
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed in 1980s

*B7. Moved? ☑No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features:
Other buildings, sites, and structures within Long Beach Civic Center- Long Beach Courthouse, Public Safety Building, Lincoln Park, and City Hall-Library Complex

B9a. Architect: b. Builder:
*B10. Significance: Theme: Area:
Period of Significance: Property Type: Government building Applicable Criteria: N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Constructed ca. 1980s the parking garage is a simple utilitarian structure. It does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district. The building is not directly associated with any specific events or trends that have contributed to history (Criteria 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (Criteria 2). As a simple utilitarian structure, the building does not exhibit any architectural quality or character and is not the work of a master or unique in its design (Criteria 3). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria 4). For the same reasons, the building also does not qualify for listing as a City of Long Beach Landmark or as a contributor to a landmark historic district (Criteria A-K). The Parking Garage should not be considered a historical resource under CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

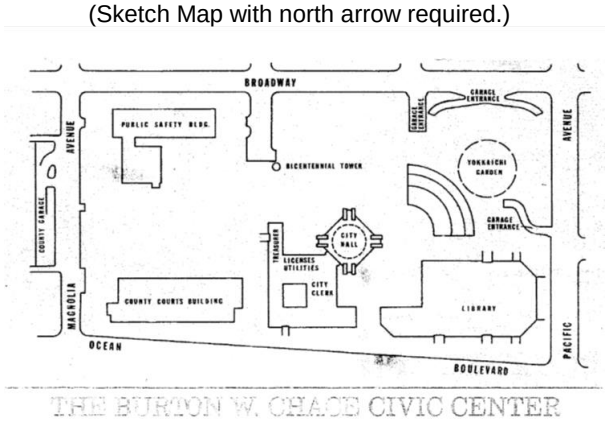
*B12. References:

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Shannon Carmack, Rincon Consultants Inc.,

*Date of Evaluation: May, 15 2015

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Required information